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GERMAN REQUEST IN PEACE APPEAL DELAYS ANSWER

Only Word Given Out by White House is a Warning to the People of the United States to Refrain From Demonstrations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A German peace appeal was delivered to President Wilson on Monday morning at the White House by Frederick Oederlin, commercial attaché of the Swiss legation, and later, at the State Department, the Swedish Minister delivered to Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, an appeal from Austria-Hungary.

It was anticipated that an answer from the White House might be instantly forthcoming, but later in the day it was said that the reply was not to be expected during the evening. This delay was ascribed to the request in the German note that the President acquiesce in the belligerent states of the peace request and ask them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

The only word given out at the White House was a warning to the country to abstain from demonstrations such as have been planned in many cities since intimations were given that such a peace move was considered. Furthermore, W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, who usually well reflects the views of the President, gave out a statement to the country that under no consideration at this moment is there to be any thought of letting up on the application of force.

In this light the Secretary holds first the fourth Liberty Loan. Word had reached him that the effect of the peace drive already has been shown in a lessening of subscriptions. The principal concern of Administration officials, it is noted, is to keep the machinery of war going at full capacity and to prevent any lessening of efforts such as the appeal for an armistice evidently is intended to produce. Administration officials and also diplomats feel that the war is still far from ended. Nothing short of a full and unconditional surrender by Germany will be acceptable, it is understood, for an armistice in a world war is unthinkable purely because of its vast scale. It is considered probable that Germany will be plainly told that a full surrender must take place before negotiations of any character can be thought of.

The hand that has been played by Germany, it is considered, has made it possible for the President in his reply to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and the people of Germany that can result possibly eventually in the overthrow of the present masters of Germany. The President has said repeatedly that there can be no negotiations between the nations at war with Germany and the present military masters. Yet it is these same military masters who are making the appeal.

The stroke delivered by the German and Austrian governments is viewed as the strongest peace offensive that has yet been launched, and the concern among officials here is directed toward an answer that will at once be adequate and preserve the present impetus in the war from being impeded in the least.

Not alone in official circles but also in Congress, there is a unanimous feeling that the appeals merely mean that the Central Powers begin to feel a slight pressure at their throats which may be increased and which will be increased to the limit if the war continues.

The President of the United States is placed in the position of being the recipient of a peace appeal from a belligerent who asks an armistice with his retreating armies in France, in Belgium, in the Balkan states except Bulgaria, and in Poland and in Ukraine and other parts of Russia. If the armistice is granted, to enable a conference to meet, Germany will have vast territories, and the vast war machine that is soon to throttle her will cease for the period of the armistice at least. She will be in possession of territory in extent to that she possessed when she started the war and will have the advantage of having produced in the world a temporary cessation at least of the war against her. And in the event that the negotiations should come to naught Germany would have the advantage of showing to the German people that the world was bent on their destruction and thus secure a further consent to sacrifice on their part.

The only real encouragement seen here in the appeal is the fact that Germany must have been actuated, apart from her purpose to bring about a let-up in the Liberty Loan campaign and in other war activities, by the realization that she has lost the war and is bound to destruction if the war is not ended. It is taken to mean simply that the appeal comes from a realization of the pressure and nothing more.

The President has been made the spokesman for the enemies of Germany. His friends anticipate that his answer will be the final word to Prussian autocracy. His reply will mean the end of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties, if he speaks also for the Allies, or it will mean the triumph of democracy. These are the two

DAYLIGHT SAVING MAY BE PERMANENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The results achieved under the daylight-saving scheme in the United States have been such that it is now proposed to make the change permanent. Instead of reverting to the old time schedule and turning the hands of the clock back, a bill was introduced in the National Senate on Monday which provides that for the future the standard time for each zone shall be the same as on Oct. 1, 1918. In other words, it is proposed to make permanent the act approved by Congress on March 19, 1918.

W. M. Calder, Senator from New York, who proposed this amendment to the act of last March, declared that he did so at the request of Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board. After six months' experience with the daylight-saving scheme the general opinion is that industry of every character has benefited. The amendment proposed by Senator Calder reads:

"That hereafter the standard time of each zone shall be the same as that in effect on Oct. 1, 1918, or one hour in advance of the mean astronomical time of the degree of longitude governing each zone, respectively, and as thus established shall remain fixed and determined."

COMMITTEE TO GET LIQUOR FUND FACTS

Attorney-General Gregory Notifies Senator Overman He Will Turn Over Evidence Collected by Justice Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Late on Monday night, Senator Overman admitted that he has received a letter from Thomas W. Gregory, the United States Attorney-General, stating that the Department of Justice will turn over to the committee investigating the brewers in connection with the German propaganda, a mass of evidence which has been collected by the department during the past year.

Mr. Overman did not know the character of this evidence further than that it is material collected by the United States District Attorney at Pittsburgh. The Christian Science Monitor has had information for a year that the Pittsburgh district attorney had collected this evidence. In a general way it tends to verify all the charges that have been made against the brewers. Incidentally it will reveal some astounding facts relating to the activities of certain men now prominent before the public as patriots.

Vested Interests Active

They Are Said by Mrs. Helen Barton to Be Foes of Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Vested interests and appetite are the two worst foes of prohibition in Australia, and appetite is the lesser of the two, declared Mrs. Helen Barton of Glasgow, Scotland, who has come to Illinois to help in the prohibition campaign here, after 34 years in Australia, where she made over 2000 speeches. She may also assist in the fight in Ohio.

Mrs. Barton told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that she based her contention that appetite is easier to overcome than vested interests upon the fact that some of the men addicted to liquor voted for closing the bars at 6 o'clock in Australia, while the vested interests are so entrenched in all of the political parties that no organization has the courage to advocate a referendum vote on war-time prohibition.

The temperance forces in Australia had hoped that W. M. Hughes, present Prime Minister, would consider war-time prohibition, but he has taken a stand against it, and this in spite of the fact that Australia is spending \$20,000,000 a year for drink for a population of 5,000,000, she said.

War-time prohibition would carry at the polls in Australia if submitted to a referendum vote of the people, Mrs. Barton believes. Prohibition has been defeated in Australia, according to Mrs. Barton, for the same reason that it has not become a law in Great Britain. In Great Britain, it is the influence in the House of Lords of men financially interested in the liquor business, Mrs. Barton charges, that has prevented prohibition becoming a wartime measure.

Following her stay of four weeks in Illinois, Mrs. Barton will go to France, where she will address the Australian troops on temperance and good citizenship, having received a permit from the Australian Minister of Defense to do this work. Later she will go to Scotland to assist in the local option fights there. Scotland is ready for prohibition, Mrs. Barton claims, citing results in local option elections there as evidence of this.

PARLIAMENT TO OPEN OCT. 10.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday)—(via Basel, Switzerland)—The Turkish Parliament will open its sessions on Oct. 10 in the presence of the Sultan.

PUBLIC WELCOME TO MR. GOMPERS IN ITALY

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here today. He was met at the station by Signor Bissolati, Minister of Military Aid and Pensions; Signor Ciuffelli, Minister of Public Works, and Signor Romeo Gallenga-Stuart, a Deputy, as representatives of the Socialist labor organization.

In replying to the address of welcome, Mr. Gompers said he was convinced that American ideals would soon prevail among German workers. "The American people will fight until victory is won," he said.

He was loudly applauded and cheers for America were given by the crowd at the station.

VACCINATION ISSUE IN NORTH DAKOTA

State Supreme Court Is to Be Asked Whether 1913 Legislative Assembly Had Power to Enact Inoculation Statute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—The Supreme Court of North Dakota will be asked shortly whether the Legislative Assembly of 1913 had any legal authority to enact a statute making vaccination of school children compulsory; whether the North Dakota Board of Health had any legal right in November, 1913, to pass a resolution excluding children from the public schools of the State "until satisfactory evidence of vaccination has been given the proper authority;" and, finally, whether, in fact, vaccination is not "highly dangerous and deleterious to health and not a preventive against smallpox."

The action, which will be before the Supreme Court, originated in the district court at Devils Lake in 1917 when Lawrence F. Rhea, by his guardian, William F. Rhea, asked for a writ of mandamus compelling the city Board of Education of Devils Lake to admit him as a student in the public schools, whence he had been excluded because he could not give evidence that he had been satisfactorily vaccinated. Judge C. W. Buttz, in the Ransom County District Court, declined to issue the writ on the grounds that the petitioner had not presented sufficient cause for action.

The act of 1913 objected to requires that "every parent or guardian having the care, custody or control of any minor or other person shall cause said minor or other person to be vaccinated."

This provision, the petitioners and appellants hold, is "illegal, unreasonable and void." The affiant sets forth as further reason for his refusal to comply with this statute and with the resolution of the State Board of Health, issued under its provisions, that he has conscientious scruples against vaccination.

The defense denies that vaccine lymph causes disease, although it admits that "in rare and exceptional cases death has been traced to its use." Assistant Attorney-General Foster now is completing the State's brief. The brief of the petitioner and appellant has already been filed by G. W. Young of Park River, W. M. Anderson of Devils Lake, and Fred H. Hartwell of La Crosse, Wis., counsel for the petitioners.

FORMER PARLIAMENT MEMBER A CITIZEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The case of Charles J. Dolan, former member from Ireland in the British Parliament, was reopened here, and Mr. Dolan was given his papers of citizenship by D. P. Dyer, Federal Judge. These papers had been denied him in a recent hearing. The grant was made after Judge Dyer had asked Mr. Dolan the following question:

"If Ireland were to be invaded by an American army would you be willing to serve with such an American force?" "I would," said Mr. Dolan.

Sympathy with the Sinn Fein movement was alleged against the applicant in the recent hearing, and on this his papers were denied at that time. He has lived in St. Louis for several years and is prominent in Irish-American circles.

BREWERS PLAN TO QUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Two breweries in Wyoming expect to go out of business around Dec. 1, because of the war-time order prohibiting the manufacture of beer after that date. These breweries are located at Evanston and Sheridan.

SAVING IN COTTON URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—In order to eliminate transportation waste, O. J. McConnell, cotton marketing specialist of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, is waging a campaign to get the farmers of the State to put up their cotton in uniform 500-pound bales.

BRITISH NAVAL MISSION ARRIVES IN UNITED STATES

Admiralty Envoys, Who Come to Confer on American and Allied Sea Campaign, Given Official Welcome at Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coincidentally with the reception here of appeals from Germany and Austria for an armistice, a British naval mission has arrived in Washington to confer with United States Navy officers on matters relating to a still more effective campaign at sea. The mission has at its head two members of the admiralty, who, with their secretaries, constitute an admiralty board under British naval regulations. They are the Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, and Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff, assistant chief of the Naval Staff. The other members of the mission are: Rear-Admiral A. F. Everett, K. B. Naval Secretary to First Lord; Capt. C. T. M. Fuller, C.M.G., D.S.C., Director of Plans; Capt. L. G. Preston, C.B., Director of Mine Sweeping; Paymaster-in-Chief H. W. E. Manisty, C.M.G., Organizing Manager of Convoys; Lieutenant-Colonel McLeellan, R.M., Civil Assistant to First Sea Lord; Lieutenant-Colonel Beharrell; Commander H. R. Sawbridge, Anti-Submarine Division; Commander Steel, R. F. Dunnell, Esq., Additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Upon their arrival in Washington they were welcomed by Secretary Daniels and other naval officers and escorted to the Perry Belmont residence, where they will make their home while here.

Sir Eric Geddes received newspaper correspondents at 6 o'clock and gave out the following formal greeting to the United States:

"My visit to the United States of America, in company with Vice-Admiral Duff, the assistant chief of the naval staff at the admiralty, is in response to a most cordial invitation extended to us by the Secretary of the United States Navy. Mr. Daniels intimated to me recently that a visit of representatives of the British Board of Admiralty to discuss certain matters concerning the naval situation would be very welcome to the Navy Department and himself, and it is in this capacity and for this purpose that we have come over.

"In the past we have had the great advantage of receiving in our own country distinguished United States naval officers and high officials, and we know how valuable are these opportunities of close consultation. It is, therefore, a great pleasure to us and a source of great satisfaction to have been invited to visit your country and confer with your administration.

"Personally I have the added pleasure of renewing my acquaintance with the United States of America, where, as a young man, I spent some strenuous years learning lumber and railway work and making many good friends.

"For the last 18 months we on our side have had the opportunity of seeing your navy at work, and I am voicing the opinion, not only of the Royal Navy and the British nation, but of the whole of the Allies when I say that your sailors, no less than your gallant troops, have won our deep admiration.

"Seamanship, technical skill, endurance, ingenuity and good fellowship, all of these we knew we could expect from the United States Navy, and it is these very qualities in a degree far exceeding our anticipation which have endeared your officers and men to us all and have brought about that complete unity of spirit and purpose between the two great navies to which the present visit of the Board of Admiralty bears testimony.

"The dauntless determination which the United States has displayed in creating a huge trained body of seamen out of landmen is one of the most striking accomplishments of the war. Had it not been effectively done, one would have thought it impossible, and words fail me to express our admiration of this feat undertaken and accomplished by your Navy Department of which Mr. Secretary Daniels is the civil chief.

"The kindness of the invitation and the cordial and hospitable welcome of the President, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Daniels, Admiral Benson and all other representatives of your country whom we have met has touched us deeply, and my colleague, Vice-Admiral Duff, and all of our party most gratefully acknowledge them."

Members of the mission said their voyage to this side was without special incident, except that when a short distance out an American eagle took refuge on board their ship. "Held, but not mastered," are the words employed to describe the submarine situation. It is a message of encouragement, taken all in all, that the mission brings to this side. The Flanders submarine flotilla has been all but eliminated, so that at the present time German submarines of a larger size than those in the first months of the ruffian campaign are now operating well outside. Members of the mission, and they cannot be quoted, say that the plan of the German submarine comprehended a fleet operating from the Flanders coast that was expected to bring the Allies to terms at the end of last

(Continued on page two, column five)

VISCOUNT GREY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—A petition, to be published for signatures in connection with the new League of Nations campaign, which Viscount Grey is personally supporting, urges the allied governments forthwith to agree upon a permanent peace among themselves under a general treaty for arbitration. It also proposes the formation of an Inter-Allied Commission to make use of the experience of international cooperation already gained, and report on the steps necessary for the establishment of a League of Free Peoples, which might ultimately include all nations and secure enduring world peace.

FAR WEST SWELLS BOND SALE TOTALS

Officials in Charge of the Campaign Declare Amounts Subscribed Are Satisfactory—Oregon Exceeds Her Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Progress in subscribing to the fourth Liberty Loan in the seven far western states is described as satisfactory by Liberty Loan officials, but attention is called to the fact that both small and large subscribers must buy liberally if the \$402,000,000, the total for the Twelfth Federal Reserve District which includes these states, is to be realized on time.

Figures given out by officials for California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and Utah show subscriptions up to \$103,615,000, although the actual subscription was somewhat larger. The total number of subscribers in the first week of this campaign in the above-named states is larger than the total number for the whole campaign of the third loan in this territory, Utah leading in the total number of buyers.

Oregon is the first state in this district to exceed its quota of \$33,700,000, this having been accomplished by thorough preliminary work. Idaho reports that 34 of 41 counties have passed the mark set for them, the total for that state being more than \$14,500,000. Among other good records are the total of nearly 60,000 subscribers in southern California and 100 per cent subscriptions among the thousands of employees of the San Francisco post office.

With \$170,876,000 to raise, San Francisco has already recorded over \$31,250,000. Other Pacific coast cities are showing up well and are running close together in the contest to reach their quotas.

No Extension Planned

Entire Liberty Loan Must Be Subscribed by Oct. 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—N. Penrose Hallows, executive chairman of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, has issued a statement emphatically denying that the government is planning to extend the time for raising the fourth United States Liberty Loan. The committee believes that citizens should be alert to reject rumors of this character in the same fashion that they are refusing to permit the German "peace" bids to delay their subscriptions to the new loan. In his statement Mr. Hallows says:

"There have been rumors that an extension of time would be allowed for raising the \$600,000,000 fourth Liberty Loan. We wish to state most emphatically that no such thought exists. The loan will close on Oct. 19, and by that time we must see to it that New England has exceeded her quota of \$500,000,000. Subscribe at once! As for the German peace offensive, it is a piece of impudent rubbish and will prove a boomerang."

Subscriptions in the six New England states total \$181,602,000 for the first week of the campaign, the number of individual subscribers totaling 230,669.

Totals by Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following are the subscriptions by districts: St. Louis, \$123,219,700; Minneapolis, \$84,084,200; Boston, \$181,594,850; San Francisco, \$123,187,150; Dallas, \$32,628,850; Richmond, \$64,019,350; Chicago, \$178,297,750; Philadelphia, \$39,750,400; New York, \$305,749,000; Cleveland, \$100,183,000; Atlanta, \$18,213,300; Kansas City, \$24,749,100; Total, \$1,323,716,850.

Haiti Day Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Monday was Haiti's day in New York's bond drive, and Solon Menos, the Haitian Minister, and others voiced the determination of the Allies to fight on to real victory, during the exercises at the Altar of Liberty.

New York Official Figures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Official figures show that during the first seven days

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DELAY OF EUROPEAN CABLES IS 18 HOURS

BOSTON, Mass.—Information has reached The Christian Science Monitor to the effect that there is a delay of 18 hours in the transmission of cable news, and that the delay is increasing. In consequence this paper is unable today to present the full exclusive service of news concerning events in the eastern hemisphere, which it otherwise would have been able to give. As soon as the congestion on the wires is removed the special cable service of The Christian Science Monitor will be restored.

PRINCE APPEALS TO LABOR FOR SUPPORT

New German Chancellor States Program in Reichstag—Expresses Hope of Uniting All Parties Behind Government

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—The text of the address of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new Imperial Chancellor of Germany, outlining his policies, to the Reichstag yesterday, follows:

"In accordance with the Imperial decree of Sept. 30 the German Empire has undergone a basic alteration of its political leadership. As successor to Count George F. von Hertling, whose services in behalf of the Fatherland deserve the highest acknowledgment, I have been summoned by the Emperor to lead the new government.

"In accordance with the governmental method now introduced, I submit to the Reichstag, publicly and without delay, the principles upon which I propose to conduct the grave responsibilities of the office. These principles were firmly established by the agreement of the federated governments and the leaders of the majority parties in this honorable house before I decided to assume the duties of Chancellor. They contain, therefore, not only my own confession of political faith, but that of an overwhelming portion of the German people's representatives, that is, of the German nation, which has constituted the Reichstag on the basis of a general, equal and secret franchise, and according to its will. Only the fact that I know the conviction and will of the majority of the people are back of me has given me strength to take upon myself conduct of the empire's affairs in this hard and earnest time in which we are living.

"One man's shoulders would be too weak to carry alone the tremendous responsibility which falls upon the government at present. Only if the people take active part, in the broadest sense of the word, in deciding their destinies; in other words, if responsibility also extends to the majority of their freely elected political leaders, can the leading statesman confidently assume his part of the responsibility in the service of folk and Fatherland.

"My resolve to do this has been especially lightened for me by the fact that prominent leaders of the laboring class have found a way in the new government to the highest offices of the empire. I see therein a sure guarantee that the new government will be supported by the firm confidence of the broad masses of the people, without whose true support the whole undertaking would be condemned to failure in advance. Hence, what I say today, I say not only in my own name and those of my official helpers, but in the name of the German people.

"The program of the majority parties (Continued on page five, column four)

SERBIAN PRINCE PROMOTED

CORFU (Sunday)—Prince Alexander of Serbia has been promoted to the rank of general by King Peter in recognition of his victories during the Macedonian offensive.

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the Argonne region and the Meuse there were enemy attacks this evening.

"The day was quiet in the Champagne region."

Today's statement says:

"Between the Argonne and the Meuse the Americans have continued their violent attacks."

"Von Hindenburg's regiment, No. 147, beat back the enemy east of the Aisne."

"Northeast of Le Catelet, on both sides of Lesdins and on a broad front north of St. Quentin, enemy attacks were broken down yesterday."

"The enemy in its early effort gained ground on the Somme canal in the direction of Essigny-le-Petit, but later was driven back as far as Remaucourt."

"The enemy has closely followed toward our new positions between the Aisne and Suippe, making frequent attacks between Pontavert and Bazancourt."

"We repulsed attacks everywhere."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Monday)—The Belgian War Office statement tonight follows:

"There has been reciprocal artillery activity on the whole front."

"Our air forces have bombarded Westende and Middelkerke."

"We have brought down two enemy machines."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué tonight says:

"North of the Scarpe we advanced our line this morning in local operations on a front of about four miles, capturing the villages of Blache St. Vaast and Oppy, together with about 100 prisoners and a number of machine guns."

"Northeast of Epinoy and northward of Aubencheul-aux-Bois we made progress in patrol fighting."

"Aviation section.—In our air activities yesterday our aviators dropped seven tons of bombs and destroyed one enemy balloon. Five of our machines are missing. At night we dropped 16½ tons of bombs."

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The British War Office today issued a statement which reads as follows:

"In local fighting yesterday in the neighborhood of Aubencheul-aux-Bois we captured about 400 prisoners."

"Yesterday afternoon one of our patrols in the Oppy section brought in 54 prisoners and four machine guns. During the night we established posts at the canal crossings north of Aubencheul-aux-Bac and also northeast and east of Oppy."

"A German post east of Berclau was captured by another of our patrols. We made slight progress north of Wez Macquart."

A Serbian official statement received here today reads:

"After the capture of Vranje our advance guards continued energetically to pursue the enemy. It is reported that up to the present 1500 prisoners, including the commander of an Austrian regiment, 12 guns, mostly heavy ones, and 30 machine guns have been captured."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The statement issued tonight by the French War Office says:

"Towards St. Quentin we improved our positions."

"During the last 24 hours we took 700 prisoners in activities on the Aisne."

"A violent counter-attack temporarily drove us out of St. Etienne, which we recaptured later, taking 100 prisoners."

"Further to the west we captured fortified defenses."

"We took also the southern approaches of Isles-sur-Suippe and reached the outskirts of St. Etienne on the Suippe."

"We forced a passage of the Suippe in two places at Aumencourt-le-Petit."

"We have captured Berry-Au-Bac. Our machines have brought down nine enemy airplanes."

"On Saturday, the Austrians were beaten in the vicinity of Vranje, falling backward in the direction of Nish, leaving us 1500 prisoners and 12 guns. Franco-Serbian forces are following the enemy up toward Leskovac."

"Further to the west we overtook and dispersed a strong retreating German detachment."

"We captured Kasanik and took numerous convoys, a complete train, guns and 100 prisoners."

"In Albania, we have advanced beyond Dibra and driven back a strong detachment of the enemy from the Ebasan road to Vulcan Height north-west of the confluence of the Devoli and Langaitza."

PARIS, France (Monday)—The French War Office issued today the following statement:

"North of St. Quentin the fighting continued during the night with redoubled violence. The enemy made a number of attempts to drive us from the positions we had taken. These attacks were broken up except in the region of the Tilloy Farm, where he gained a slight advance. The fighting continues."

"On the Suippe front the Germans are resisting very strongly and have tried with all their might to check the advance of the French on the right bank of the Suippe. The fighting was particularly lively in the region of Bertrécourt."

"More to the east the French captured St. Mames. On the right the French penetrated into Hauvine, north of the Arnes."

Last night's report says:

"North of St. Quentin the battle continued throughout the day. Between Morcourt and Sequehart our troops have taken Remaucourt, Tilloy Farm and many fortified woods and places where the enemy resisted with

furious energy. They failed to check the advance of our troops, who conquered positions foot by foot and took many hundreds of prisoners."

"North of Rheims we have reached the Suippe at a number of points. German rearwards along the river to the south resisted vigorously and launched many counter-attacks, but our troops repulsed them and inflicted sanguinary losses. We hold the southern outskirts of Aulcourt and the village of Bertrécourt, on the north side of the Suippe. Farther to the right, we have forced the passage of the river east of Orainville and have taken Pont Givart."

"Combats no less violent have taken place in the region of Bazancourt and Boul-sur-Suippe. These combats have permitted us to reach the outskirts of these villages."

"We have repulsed the enemy from the village of Bethenville, in spite of violent machine-gun and artillery fire, and also have taken ground north of St. Clément-Arnes. In this region our troops in the course of their advance had to meet strong counter-attacks. Our artillery fire caught enemy battalions and inflicted heavy losses upon them. They were forced to retreat in disorder."

"Today's events have completed the delivery of Rheims, the richness and historical association of which excited the covetousness of the Germans, who many times since the beginning of the war have attacked the city, and who have vented their impotent rage against it with incendiary bombardments, but who have never been able to take it."

"Atmospheric conditions on Oct. 4 were not very favorable for observation along the eastern sectors of the front. Our bombing squadrons dropped 30 tons during the day of assemblages of troops, convoys and enemy batteries. During the night, in spite of the bad weather, our airplanes dropped 1700 kilograms of projectiles on military objectives at Chatelet-sur-Returnne, where a fire was observed. During the day 81 enemy machines were shot down or put out of the fighting."

"Eastern theater:

"After an energetic pursuit of the Austro-German forces who are retreating in disorder toward the north, French and Serbian troops have reached Vranje."

"We have taken several hundred prisoners and a number of guns and machine guns."

"In Albania, our detachments continue their advance. Debra has been occupied by the Serbians."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The War Office in a statement made public tonight says:

"One of our reconnoitering parties advancing from Guidicarie, penetrated to Doane, damaging defenses and driving back a large enemy patrol and returning safely to our lines."

"North of Col del Rosso, our patrols drove back a large hostile party."

"We repulsed enemy sorties in the Brenta Valley."

"Two enemy airplanes were brought down in our air operations."

"In Albania, in the coast section, we are marching toward the Skumbi and have encountered patrols and taken prisoners."

"North of Berat we broke down the resistance of the enemy's rearwards and crossed the Devoli, continuing our march toward Elbasan."

"We found large stores of ammunition and 2500 rifles at Berat."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The War Office says in an official statement today:

"In Albania there have been rear-guard engagements on the Skumbi."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Sunday, adding to one received on Sunday night, reached the War Department on Monday as follows:

Section A.—Our troops have made slight advances during the day. Between the Meuse and the Bois des Agons, (probably the Forêt d'Argonne) there has been stubborn fighting. Further to the west machine gun and artillery combats were constant and heavy, with everywhere increased artillery activity on both sides."

DIPLOMATISTS TO BE NEW YORK'S GUESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Official representatives of all the allied nations are to be entertained at luncheon at Delmonico's on Oct. 14, by the Fifth Avenue Association. Gov. Charles S. Whitman is numbered among the guests and speakers, also Charles M. Schwab, Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, and Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank. The Fifth Avenue Association has had charge of transforming Fifth Avenue into the "Avenue of the Allies."

The representatives of the Allies will make a trip of inspection up and down the avenue, and will also attend the launching of a new United States battleship.

Among those invited are: The ambassadors, acting ambassadors and ministers of Great Britain, Belgium, France, Brazil, China, Greece, the new Czech-Slovak Nation, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Montenegro, Panama, Portugal, Cuba, Nicaragua, Anti-Bolshevik Russia, Serbia, and Spain. Ignace Paderewski will represent an independent Poland.

POTATOES FOR SOLDIERS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American soldiers stationed in this country will eat more than \$1,000,000 worth of potatoes and onions during October, the War Department announced on Monday. This purchase represents 36,000,000 pounds of potatoes and nearly 3,000,000 pounds of onions.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Governor Gardner, in a speech before the Missouri State Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, stated that he favored woman suffrage and would urge the Legislature to pass a bill giving Missouri women the vote.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canadian newspapers are unanimous in turning a deaf ear to the new German peace proposals. Papers containing heavy lists of casualties declare that there can be no armistice or peace with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs. "No peace with the beast" flares from the editorial page of a Montreal afternoon paper.

"The trouble is," says an Ottawa paper, "that Germany now asks the world to believe that she can keep 14 articles of faith after demonstrating for four years that she cannot keep one."

"There is but one fitting answer now to the Hun," says another Ottawa daily, "and that is the answer which the Allied Powers gave to Bulgaria, 'surrender unconditionally and disband your armies, and we will let you in our own good time what sort of peace shall be made.'"

Today the answer of President Wilson is awaited with interest, but with little uncertainty as to its import, so far as the press is concerned.

"We imagine," says one paper, "that President Wilson has on his mind the fact that October, 1918, is not January, 1919. Our guess is that he will remember that through the arrogance, which flouted his propositions in January last, the blood has since been shed of millions of human beings. We think he will remember that to the awful tale of what went before January has been added since an almost inconceivable destruction of all that human beings hold dear, and that he will not be in a frame of mind to forget either that, during these nine months, fresh manifestations on a gigantic scale have been given of all the Hun violence that previously horrified humanity. The wanton destruction of cities and towns, the wholesale murders on the high seas, the sinking of hospital ships and the bombing of hospitals."

President Wilson's former speeches are widely quoted. His words in connection with the so-called "peace" of Brest-Litovsk are recalled. "For whom are the representatives of the Central Empire speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their representative parliaments or for the minority parties; that military and imperialistic minority which has dominated their whole policy?"

That Prince Maximilian of Baden is now speaking for it, cornered and white-faced war lords who hear the muttering of the people they have ruined, rising louder than even the approaching thunder of the allied guns, and who are making one last frantic bid for safety with the outworn tactics that served them so well at Brest-Litovsk; that no peace can be obtained by any kind of bargain or compromise with the government of the Central Empire as such is the unanimous opinion of the Canadian press.

BOYS TO BE TRAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Military training will be a regular feature of the course at the boys' high school here in future, and only those boys who are physically disqualified and those taking commercial or technical courses under conditions which will not admit of military training, will be exempt.

WOMEN AND ENEMY ZONES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The regulations forbidding women enemy aliens to approach or be found within the districts from which men enemy aliens are barred are now in effect and the federal marshals have been authorized to grant permits to women enemy aliens to remain in those areas, upon proving that they are law-abiding.

SIBERIA SEEKS MACHINERY

LONDON, England (Monday)—Representatives of the Siberian Government have arrived in Norway to buy large quantities of agricultural machinery. One of them says there are immense quantities of grain in the Omsk district, where 350,000 tons of the 1917 harvest are stored, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.



Vice-Admiral Sir Eric Geddes

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Austrian-Danube Steamship Company Suspends Service on Account of Situation in Rumania and Bulgaria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—Vienna newspapers announce that the Austrian-Danube Steamship Company has suspended its freight and passenger service beyond Orsova on account of the situation in Rumania and Bulgaria, according to a Zurich dispatch to Le Petit Journal.

Orsova is a village on the Danube just west of the "Iron Gate," a rocky gorge through which the Danube flows. Situated at the point where the frontiers of Austria, Rumania and Serbia meet.

Canada's Congratulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, sent the following congratulations to King George on the surrender of Bulgaria: "Canada Government and people desire to offer hearty congratulations to His Majesty's government on the surrender of Bulgaria and the continuing success of the allied forces on all fronts." His Majesty sent the following cable in reply: "I warmly thank you and the government and people of Canada for the message of congratulations which you have addressed me on their behalf on the surrender of Bulgaria and the success of the allied arms in all theaters of the war."

GERMANS GUILT Bulgaria

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—Bulgaria, on Saturday, notified the powers with which she had been allied, that they must quit Bulgarian territory within a month, says a Sofia dispatch to the Berlin Tageblatt.

Most of the Austrians have left Bulgaria, the dispatch adds, and the Germans are leaving.

Italy Honors American Generals

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The King of Italy has conferred upon Generals March, Pershing and Bliss the Order of Cavaliere di Gran Croce del SS. Maurizio e Lazzaro, which is the oldest and highest military order within the gift of the Italian Government. This honor was transmitted to General March by the Italian Ambassador here.

Greek Plans in Macedonia

ATHENS, Greece (Sunday)—Greek and allied troops, says the newspaper Embros, will yet strike into Eastern Macedonia toward the Rhodope Mountains and beyond the Nestos River.

The Rhodope Mountains separate Eastern Macedonia and Thrace from Eastern Rumania and Bulgaria.

American Prisoners

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Germany only holds 1761 American prisoners, the War Department announced. Of these 1480 are members of the United States Expeditionary Force, 220 are civilians, and 61 sailors.

SERVICE FOR POWDER WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—It is probable that the Nashville Street Railway & Light Company will run cars between the hours of midnight and 5 a. m., for the convenience of the shifts of workmen returning from the Old Hickory Powder Plant, and to enable traveling men to catch trains that depart from Nashville after 12 o'clock.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE INDORSER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Governor Gardner, in a speech before the Missouri State Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, stated that he favored woman suffrage and would urge the Legislature to pass a bill giving Missouri women the vote.

BRITISH NAVAL MISSION ARRIVES IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

year. But the allied naval operations have resulted in measures that have reduced the Flanders flotilla to a position that is practically now no longer to be feared. Besides this, the character of the German crews now on the submarines is far below that of the first men who were sent out a year and a half ago, when ruthlessness was renewed. The development of the convoy system to its present state of perfection, it is believed, will prevent any return of that degree of effectiveness that the German fleet manifested a year and a half ago. The passage of these vessels through the Straits of Dover is now extremely dangerous and the constant bombing operations daily over Zebrugge and Ostend have rendered these bases untenable. The larger ships now being turned out by the German admiralty are forced to take the northern passage to get to the Atlantic, with the result that their effective range and the sinkings are reduced fully 30 per cent.

Talk of an armistice among these British naval officials and officers meets no favor whatever. They declare an armistice with a whole world at war and with all the world's activities directed to war is impossible. Under an armistice, they explain, all war activities stop. They do not see how the world possibly could cease its activities to enable Germany to talk peace.

Members of the mission will confer Tuesday with Secretary Baker and Admiral Benson. Sketches of Sir Eric Geddes and a number of his party are appended.

Sir Eric Geddes is essentially one of those men who have "done things," and he also comes of a family that has "done things." Two of his forebears were men prominent in the Hudson Bay Company, whilst his father spent many years in India engaged in opening up the Rajputana railways. Sir Eric was born in India, but was brought up in the United Kingdom, being educated at London, Edinburgh and Oxford. At one time he thought of going into the army, but, changing his plans, while still a youth, he came to the United States, and began to work in the steel works in Pittsburgh. Later, he engaged in lumbering in the Rockies. He then went to India, where he was engaged in forestry work. He also was connected with the Rohilkund Railway, and organized a system of mule transport in the Himalayas. Recalled from India by the offer of the management of the claims department of the North-Eastern Railway in England, he finally rose, in 1913, to the position of deputy-general manager of the railway.

His opportunity to place his administrative ability more immediately at his country's service in the conduct of the war came in 1915, when Lord Kitchener asked him to help in the organization of the munitions supply. He accepted the task, and, in due course, became Deputy Director-General. During the battle of the Somme he went to France to report on transportation, and was appointed Director-General of Military Railways at the War Office. Later, on Sir Douglas Haig's invitation, he became Inspector-General of Transportation for all theaters of war, with the rank of major-general, and when the Admiralty was reconstructed, in May of last year, Sir Eric Geddes was appointed to the newly created office of Controller of the Navy. With the same ease with which he had attained high military rank, omitting all intermediate steps, he woke one morning to find himself a vice-admiral, and shortly afterward succeeded Sir Edward Carson as First Lord of the Admiralty. Sir Eric brought to his office an extraordinary power of observation and grasp of detail, and this, combined with a wholesome disregard of red tape, and considerable driving force, has not failed to have a marked influence on the department of which he is now the head.

Vice Admiral Sir Alexander Ludovic Duff, H. C. B., assistant chief of naval staff since 1917, son of Col. James Duff of Knockleith, Aberdeenshire, was director of the mobilization division of the Admiralty War Staff from 1911 to 1914, and from 1914 to 1917 was rear-admiral of the fourth battle squadron, during which time he took part in the battle of Jutland, being mentioned in dispatches and receiving a C. B. in recognition of his services.

Rear-Admiral Allen F. Everett, C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The strike of the employees of the International Street Railway, which began on Thursday morning, halting cars on the city traction system and interurban systems east and west of Buffalo, is not proving as disastrous for munitions plants as was predicted. By elaborate plans, embracing the use of hundreds of automobile trucks and the charting of the entire city into truck routes, munitions plants are succeeding in getting the great majority of the \$8,000,000 worth of munitions at their places of employment on time.

The street car men struck because of the refusal of the International Street Railway Company to pay the \$43-cent wage award made by the War Labor Board. The company refused because the award was made contingent upon their being allowed to charge 6-cent fare. The City Council voted to give the company 6-cent fare, but the citizens turned the proposition down by a large majority at the referendum election.

Mayor George S. Buck and the City Council, composed of four councilmen elected under the commission form of government, have been advised that the federal government will not intervene to bring about any change in the situation.

The city has applied with the Public Service Commission to the Supreme Court for a show-cause order, which has been granted, whereby the street railway will be obliged to show cause why they should not be mandamus to keep the street cars running.

The street car company is anything but popular with the people of Buffalo, due to the exceedingly poor grade of service of the past two or three years. The request for a six-cent fare has been treated with derision by the car riders, and it is claimed by William S. Rann, corporation counsel, that the company can operate and pay its men the increase in wages on its five-cent fare. The company has never failed to pay a dividend.

For the feet there is no bath more satisfying than one sprinkled generously with

BO-RAXO
BATH-TOILET POWDER

The pure Borax in BO-RAXO softens the water and cleanses the skin thoroughly yet gently. Destroys odors with fragrance.

At All Dealers
15c and 30c

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN TOBACCO TRADE

Federal Indictments Charge Five Companies With Entering Into Conspiracy to Corner Sumatra Importations

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal indictments charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust and Wilson Tariff laws were returned here on Monday against the Sumatra Tobacco Corporation, the Sumatra Tobacco Import Corporation, the American Cigar Company, the General Cigar Company, Inc., H. Duys & Co., Inc., and 14 individual defendants.

The defendants are alleged to have conspired in 1916 and 1917 to corner the importations of Sumatra tobacco to the United States. By monopolizing and restraining trade in these imports and conspiring to raise prices, it is charged, they gained control of 90 per cent of the crop sent to this country, aggregating 35,000 bales and valued at \$10,000,000 each year.

The indictments accuse the American Cigar Company, the American Cigar Company, H. Duys & Co., and the individuals associated with them, of forming the Sumatra Tobacco Import Corporation in 1916 and the Sumatra Tobacco Corporation in 1917 to carry out their alleged monopolies. Resorting to a secret agreement, it is charged, they forced up the price of their tobacco imports by making high bids for purchases, later obtaining rebates from the importing companies, while buyers outside their combination paid the publicly quoted prices. Threats against the important importers, to discourage their handling of the Sumatra product, also are alleged.

Majority stock in The American Cigar Company, federal officials, state, is owned by the American Tobacco Company. The American Sumatra Tobacco Company, whose securities are listed on the stock exchange, is not identified with the defendant concerns bearing similar names, it is stated.

Individuals indicted were: John H. Duys, Jan H. Niehuys, Henry M. Duys, Benno Rosenwald, Abraham Blum, Nathan Blum, Samuel H. Blum, Joseph F. Cullman, Joseph F. Cullman, Jr., Jan H. Kruse, William Quanner, Hugo Muller, Frederick Hirschborn and Allie L. Sylvester.

RETAIL SHOE PRICE NOT TO BE REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—There will be no sudden drop in the retail price of shoes that cost above \$12, according to leading shoe dealers here, on account of the federal regulation fixing that as the maximum price after Oct. 15, as this rule now applies only to the manufacturer, and does not affect the stock on the retailers' shelves. The retail dealers are given until June 1, 1919, to dispose of stock on hand.

It would be unjust, the shoe men declare, for the War Industries Board to cut down on shoes on hand which were bought at a price above that fixed as a maximum. As the manufacturers are now working on low shoes, which generally sell for less than \$12, dealers claim that the buyer will reap little benefit until the fall of 1919. It is also predicted that the \$18 and \$20 quality shoes may vanish from the market, as the cost of labor and material are so high that this class of shoes cannot be made to sell at \$12.

GASOLINE CONTROL IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Fuel Controller, Mr. Magrath, has issued new regulations providing for the licensing of all persons dealing in gasoline in the Dominion. Failure to secure such license is subject to heavy penalties. Dealers are also required to keep and to post in their places of business a record of their sales and the cost of the commodity for the duration of the war. The sale of gasoline on Sunday is absolutely prohibited. Retail profits have also been fixed at 10 per cent advance over the wholesale cost delivered.

Jaffee
Has a Charm and Flavor All Its Own

THAT same quality of flavor which has made all the Beech-Nut products appeal so strongly to discriminating people.

A non-stimulating meal-time drink, composed of fruits and grains, carefully blended. Economical—100 cups 30c. Requires ½ the usual amount of sugar. Order Jaffee today.

BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., CANADIAN, N. Y.

THE LIBRARY OF LOUVAIN

As dawn broke on that twentieth day of August, 1914, a few of the Louvainists, possessed of more sang-froid than the rest, ventured beyond their garden borders and approached the Prussian soldiery. The town was alive since the Hohenzollern hordes swarmed in the day before; the ancient "Halles" the market hall—the graceful Eglise Saint-Pierre, were blazing, and flames were licking up the historic library with its accumulated works of twenty generations. Would the Prussians help them fight the flames? No, there was none to give the order; there were no means of having it done. The fire accomplished its work. The church and Les Halles are a pile of ruins, while of the library there survive but the Roman columns of the great vestibule.

If you will dabble in the memories of this wonderful library of Louvain that carried far more of the atmosphere of the past than Thomas Bodley's great foundation, you will find, not a record of dusty pipe rolls and palimpsests, but a fit for the grubbings of a Sylvester Bonnard; but you will find an engaging human commentary on all that happened in the war-ridden Belgium of the past. Each little phase of war or politics brought its little crop of incidents to the library, some of which are so full of interest that they may be recorded here.

It must first be remembered, however, that the long, narrow hall with its rows of curving shelves of oak and marble statues, disappearing in a wonderful perspective as you stood gazing through the iron grille at the end, was not the earliest home of the collection. For that you must go back to the stormy days of 1636 when the great rector, Cornelius Jansenius, doctrinaire, professor of theology, bishop of Amers, decided to collect the manuscripts of the different faculties in one place, obtained leave from the city to use a room of Les Halles and placed therein a few dozen manuscripts and a few hundred books given by several priests and bishops, and paid le sieur Valère André 100 florins de Brabant to administer the institution. It was a small beginning for the great collection of 230,000 volumes and 920 manuscripts and the great hall that have now been entirely blotted out.

But the scene where the incidents to be recorded took place was not in this room, for that was soon afterward locked up until a new zeal for libraries sprang up a century later. It was a room called l'Artillerie, where guns had been stacked, in a building at the foot of a gentle slope going from the Rue de Namur to the old market. This was obtained by the Rector Rège to accommodate the books, and thereto the great hall was added in 1748.

After a season of uneventful industry and scholarship here, there came a new librarian in 1769, le sieur Paquet, an industrious theologian, with high honors from Maria Theresa of Austria, whose mild rule the cities then enjoyed. But it happened that an ambitious colleague of his, a priest named Van de Mæsen, who, according to the chronicler, thought Paquet less capable than himself of ruling a library, brought grave charges against him, too grave even to be specified, and pressed them to such lengths that, in company with three university officers, he penetrated into le sieur Paquet's bed chamber at midnight, aroused him, clapped a chain on his left leg and another on his right wrist, and marched him off to a damp, dark dungeon. Next day le sieur Paquet appeared before the tribunal academic and was relieved of his chains, but not released from his cell, which he occupied three months awaiting investigations, to the disgust of the populace, who had no sympathy with Van Mæsen. Finally le sieur Paquet went to Brussels only partially exonerated, and the Austrian Government ordered silence on the case and the appointment of another librarian satisfactory to his wishes.

The choice fell on le sieur Van der Velde, a noted theologian and undoubtedly the greatest and most resourceful of all the librarians. He it was who negotiated the transferring of the 12,000 volumes of the library of the college of the Jesuits, which college had been suppressed, to the city library, and for the first time threw the latter open to the public with a polite notice on the walls in Latin tongue to "beware of confabulation, dispute and noisy reading" in the place.

Shortly afterward, however, le sieur Van der Velde was suspended from office by the government for being implicated in a heretical thesis, and the decree ordered a "more compliant" theologian appointed in his stead.

Now it happened that the students of Brussels declared they needed information that certain books of Louvain contained, so the government of Emperor Joseph II, who succeeded Maria Theresa, ordered the removal of these; neither was the compliance of Dr. l'abbé van Leempoel, Van der Velde's successor, able to resist the preposterous decree, and when le sieur Van der Velde eventually returned to the library, a large quantity of valuable books was missing. In high indignation Van der Velde went over to Brussels, located the books at l'Eglise des Lorraines and without more ado began preparations for their return. His methods in this matter are not clear, but they were such as to cause an unwanted commotion among the prelates and doctors of Brussels. It seemed that at 6 o'clock p. m., on April 13, 1790, three members of the church entered the building and were surprised to find "le sieur Van der Velde and two theologians and a layman" hard at work with books of Brussels lying all about them. They quickly informed Monsiegnor Gérard of the university, who went straight to the States of Brabant, then assembled in the Hotel de

Ville, and said that a quantity of valuable books were being furtively abstracted by le sieur Van der Velde and their places covered by worthless old books with which the pavement was so encumbered that "there was no longer room on the flagging save to place food for the mice to stop their attacking the precious books; and on the whole Monsiegnor Gérard said he had small opinion of the candor of the doctor of theology, le sieur Van der Velde. There were protests and counter-protests. The church was sealed up and no more books were taken, but the records say that le sieur Van der Velde had no small reason to be satisfied with what he conveyed in his trucks to Louvain.

After that the library suffered much from the suppression of the university life between 1786-1835, one of the many breaks in the continuity of Belgian development. But, until the devastation of four years ago, it flourished for close upon a century and fondly hoped to continue henceforth in peace.

ALGERIAN REFORMS BENEFIT NATIVES

Governor-General Provides for Reconstitution of "Djemads" and a New Military Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—The great program of reforms in Algeria which M. Jonnart, the new Governor-General, was to carry out, is, Le Temps states, well on the way to fulfillment. These reforms come under the headings of military, fiscal, administrative and political. In the future those natives who are qualified to do so will be able to rise to a higher rank than that of captain, hitherto the limit to which they could attain; and in addition to this native soldiers will be entitled to receive the same pensions as well as other privileges to which French soldiers are entitled. From the point of view of taxation, similarity of treatment between natives and Europeans is being aimed at. This has already been arrived at in Morocco and Tunisia, and the Algerian financial delegations adopted the same basis at their last session. They voted the abolition of Arab taxes in spite of the difficulties which the carrying out of this important reform might raise with regard to the budget of 1919, and Le Temps commends their patriotism and breadth of view for so doing.

With regard to political and administrative matters, the government proposes first of all to reconstitute the "djemads," or local native assemblies. This Le Temps characterizes as an act of justice and good administration. Since 1863 the "djemads" have been appointed by the administration and have played a very unimportant part, of which the legality even had been contested since the municipal law of 1884. The idea is to reconstitute them on an elective basis and to let them administer local matters. This reform, like the others which the article goes on to enumerate, has been the subject of a bill laid before the Chamber by the government.

The second measure of reform contemplates allowing native municipal councilors to take part in the election of mayors, and although there is still a good deal of objection to this among some of the colonists, it does not seem, Le Temps asserts, as if this could be deferred much longer after the promises which have been repeated so many times, the most solemn of these being, perhaps, Le Temps thinks, those formulated in 1915 by MM. Clemenceau and Leygues, then presidents of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Chamber and the Senate, in a letter addressed to the Premier.

Then comes what has been called the partial and the whole naturalization of the natives, and Le Temps says that the terms are useful by way of making things clear, although they are inaccurate since the natives are already French subjects. The government bill has not hesitated to decree the naturalization of the natives en bloc. It is a present, Le Temps declares, to which they do not pay much attention. The native can, by virtue of the "senatus-consulte" of 1865, claim his admission to the rights of a French citizen on the condition that he renounces his "status personal." Henceforward it will be the law courts and not the administration which will have to take action with regard to this demand; what was a favor becomes a right.

As a matter of fact the number of these demands, Le Temps declares, is very limited, and is likely to remain so, the renunciation of the "status personal" (polygamy, and a special régime of inheritance) seems to the Muhammadans a sort of abjuration. In addition to this whole or entire naturalization, a partial naturalization has been devised, as a sort of intermediary status between that of a French subject and that of a French citizen. Those natives whose education, position, and the services they have rendered fit them to take a useful part in public life will become electors, and eligible in the native electoral colleges; employment of various kinds will be open to them and they will not be subject to the special laws governing the natives nor to the jurisdiction of repressive tribunals.

These, Le Temps says, are the main lines of the program which is characterized by great breadth of view as well as by a remarkable political spirit, and without bringing about any violent changes it places the natives in a much better position, both materially and morally, and raises them to a higher level. It is in fact a matter of readjustment between the natives and the colonists. Circumstances demand it, Le Temps declares, adding that it is to be hoped that Parliament will no longer delay the complete realization of the project which, it states, has a direct bearing on national defense.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN AUSTRALIA

Need Seen For State Investigation to Determine if Constant Tapping Constitutes a Drain on "Economic Capital"

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Australian Correspondent. MELBOURNE, Vic.—Some decades ago, as is well known, Australia was looked upon as a vast desert, and gave little promise of becoming one of the great productive countries of the world. In 1885 the outlook changed, for in the new year the first artesian bore was begun at Blackall and completed in 1888, with an output of 291,000 gallons a day. This brilliant success led to the boring of wells in different parts of the great Australian Basin, which is probably the largest artesian basin in the world. The water-bearing bed consists of porous sandstones, deposited on granite rocks and covered by impermeable layers of clay and shales.

In 1914 the total number of wells sunk was estimated at 3000. Many of these are "flowing wells," others sub-artesian wells and a few give no water at all. In the course of years the yield has gradually decreased. Flowing wells have changed into sub-artesian ones and in sub-artesian wells the water level has sunk deeper under the surface. Great irregularities are observed in the piezometrical levels, as well as in the quality of the water. This decrease in the capacity of the wells in the great artesian districts is a problem upon the solution of which the whole economic future of Australia depends.

Two different theories find support among those who have studied this problem. First, that the subterranean waters of Australia are fed by infiltration of rain water, and secondly that they are chiefly "plutonic waters" stored in the ground during preceding geological periods. In the first case, the streams must represent a continuous state, where equilibrium exists between infiltration from above and the discharge into the sea or over the ground. In the second case the supply will sooner or later be drawn off, and a large portion of the interior of Australia will become unproductive or desert land. Investigation of the underground waters alone can solve this immensely important problem.

The view that the wells are outlets from a vast subterranean reservoir filled in ancient periods by water of plutonic origin may be summarized as follows:

The infiltration of rain water in the intake beds, highly reduced by evaporation, is not sufficient to form considerable quantities of subterranean water. Considering the enormous pressure in the deep layers, the fissures of the sandstone must be too fine to transmit large quantities of water. The great velocity of the water flowing through the wells excludes the possibility of a small horizontal velocity of the water flowing through the great difference in the water levels in adjacent wells, these levels cannot possibly be indicators of the same artesian stream. The decreasing yield of the wells is an indication of their flow from local stores of water. The water flowing from the wells shows too great differences as to temperature and chemical composition to be attributed only to infiltration of rain water. The presence of heavy pulsations of the water in some wells cannot be explained by the infiltration theory.

Underground streams are fed by infiltration of rain water, by condensation from air circulating through the underground or by plutonic veins ascending from deeper strata. Even in a uniform sand bed the chemical composition of the ground water may be subject to great variations. In rocky ground where the stream is divided into veins percolating through the regular fissures, there may be enormous variations in composition and temperature of the water, as well as in the water locks of adjacent wells.

In a free-ground water stream, pumping from a well will cause a local depression of the water level around the well, and a general depression below and partially above the wells. In an artesian or sub-artesian stream, tapping or pumping from a well will cause a local depression of the water level around the well, and a general depression within the whole basin. In consequence of this general depression of the water level, the yield of all existing wells must be decreased. The general depression of the water level and the decrease in the yield of the wells, may continue many years, depending on the extent of the underground water basin.

Hydrology, then, can alone determine whether in Australia the present system of the wasteful tapping of the subterranean waters is not a dangerous drain on an "economic capital" which it has taken centuries to accumulate, or whether the water is truly artesian, and therefore the future economic existence of the continent assured beyond any question of doubt. And hydrology is only one of the many directions toward which attention must be turned in Australia if the continent is to attain the fullest promise of its destiny. The efficient organization of research cannot be left entirely to individuals, private firms or universities, but requires that all such agencies shall be under the control of the state. Much remains to be done by cultivation of improved varieties of wheat, especially such as are drought-resisting. The subject of vegetable pests is a big one, but there are others equally important, as is shown by the report and recommenda-

tion on the work of the Institute of Science and Industry. The work of such an institution, however, will be ineffective unless the people of Australia themselves adapt the discoveries to the work of national development.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 349)

Hebraeus Mixed With Literati

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

He is on flimsy ground, the layman who steps into the minutely cut-up field of zoology, for here even the specialist, should he take a vacation, may find himself out of date when he comes back. Newspaper slips in such matters are so frequent as to be rather the rule, but The Christian Science Monitor is so precise and careful that I am moved to send this note for the information of your staff.

In an editorial note in—I think—the Christian Science Monitor of Saturday there is a statement that a shell has been named "literatus" because of the fancied resemblance between its markings and Hebrew or Arabic letters. Now, these are the facts:

There is a genus of sea shells named *Conus*, the name being given on account of the shape of the shells. The genus has been cut up into sections into which fall shells similarly shaped. Curiously enough, the sections of some of them take the names from the markings, but the division is on shape, largely, and anatomy.

Conus literatus Linn. is a true cone, straight sides and flat top—or with a cone, the bottom marked with 18 to 20 rows of spots, which are dark, squarish in form and as large as an eighth of an inch to a side. It is doubtful if the spots suggested to Linnaeus anything more than the general effect of a lettered page and not unlikely of manuscript, held at a distance. The same shell with 25 to 30 rows of smaller spots was named by Lamarck *C. millepunctata*. The first named gave the name, Literati, to the section, in which there are quite a number of square-spotted species.

Two or three sections along in the systematic arrangement comes the section, *Arenati*. This may be freely translated into "peppered." This group has relatively high spires and the sides bulge; it is even on cursory inspection quite a different group. In this group are *C. arenatus*, Brug., *pulicarius*, Brug., and *stercus-muscarum* Linn., whose names are suggested by the pattern, round dots more or less scattered. Here on account of form, probably is *C. hebraeus* Linn. It is perhaps half as long as *literatus*.

Hebraeus bears three rows of chevron-shaped spots on its sides and one squarish set around the spire. One is at first at sea as to why Linnaeus named it *hebraeus*, for ordinarily specimens do not suggest Hebrew letters. In a large suite, however, I find a couple of specimens in which between the rows of chevrons there runs a row of dashes. These, with the irregularities of the chevrons, give sufficient license for the poet's or naturalist's nomenclature. Here, as in so many other cases, it was the unusual shell that was seen by the describer, or else the localities for the collector have shifted. When the chevrons become long, narrow, and irregularly wavy, with only two groups on the shell, it is the *C. vermicularis* of Lamarck.

These distinctions are minor, I am aware, but it disturbs a conchologist a bit to have *Hebraeus* mixed with *literatus*.

(Signed) JOHN RITCHIE JR.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 30, 1918.

(No. 351)

Kindergarten or What?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I note the recent letter in your columns regarding the word "kindergarten." The writer thinks it savors too much of Germany and perhaps should be changed. May I say that, so far as our local situation is concerned, the matter has been carefully considered. Although the word well expresses the peculiar function of the kindergarten, and was considered by Froebel to have been almost inspired, I am sure kindergartens everywhere would be willing to give it up, if it is in the least tinged with Kultur.

But scholars of authority tell us that the kindergarten idea originated before the fatal Kultur period, which, roughly speaking, began about 1865. In fact, the kindergarten is so democratic that it was coldly received in Prussia and even persecuted. Froebel, after a series of crushing disappointments, said at the last, "The kindergarten will live in America." His prophecy has come true. It numbers its thousands here, while in Germany there has been very little progress. As "a rose by any other name would be as sweet," so the kindergarten would continue to function helpfully in our great school system under a new name. But what that name might be is rather a quandary.

(Signed) GERTRUDE MAYNARD. Providence, R. I., Oct. 1, 1918.

ALBERTA SECRETARY NAMED. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau. EDMONTON, Alta.—The Hon. Wilfred Gariepy, former Minister of Municipal Affairs in the Alberta Government, and newly appointed to the portfolio of Provincial Secretary, has resigned from the Cabinet for business reasons. J. L. Cote, Minister for Local Affairs for Grouard, succeeds Mr. Gariepy as Provincial Secretary.

WHAT SIBERIA CHIEFLY NEEDS

Chester Wells Purington in Interview Emphasizes the Importance of Transport Facilities and Supplies of Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Chester Wells Purington, who is on his way out to Vladivostok, gave some interesting information as to present conditions in Siberia, and as to what, in his opinion that country most needs at the present juncture. Mr. Purington having had a Siberian experience extending over 20 years unquestionably is in a position to speak with authority on the matter. For some 10 years past and up to the outbreak of the Revolution in Russia, he has been engaged almost entirely in mining enterprises in Siberia, and in this way came into intimate contact with the Siberian peasant, and gained a valuable understanding of Siberian institutions and the needs of Siberian trade.

Asked as to what he regarded the most pressing need of the country, Mr. Purington said it was undoubtedly that of transport. "No one who has not been in Siberia," he declared, "at any rate, no one who has not traveled and therefore gained some idea of distance, can appreciate the enormous extent of this country, with an area of nearly 5,000,000 square miles. It is supplied with railways of any kind, beyond the great line which joins the Pacific with the Baltic, Siberia, for its transportation, is almost entirely dependent upon the peasant's cart. Some just appreciation of the conditions to which the country is reduced may be gained from the fact that in Siberia, at the present time, the people in one village may be starving whilst the people in a village only comparatively a few miles away have abundance, the reason being that the iron tires on the wooden wheels of peasants' carts are worn out and they have no means of supplying them.

"A recent traveler in Siberia," Mr. Purington went on, "described the country to me recently as being 'one vast junk-shop.' For over 18 months now, manufacture of all kinds has been at a standstill. Nothing has been made and nothing has been repaired, and not only the Siberian peasant, but the merchants of the towns are practically without any of the necessities for farm and household. After transport Mr. Purington said the next great need was a supply, as abundant as possible, of necessities of the right kind, one of the chief amongst these being soft iron for the manufacture of plows, farm implements of all kinds, small machines and carpenter's tools, and above all for the iron rims to the wheels of the peasants' carts. The bare necessities of the household, such as dishes, and men's, women's and children's clothes and footwear, he said, all are lacking.

Mr. Purington, however, emphasized the importance of fully understanding the needs of Siberia before anything was done on a large scale in the way of supplying it with necessities. "It is essential," he said, "that the government should have the most expert advice on this question and that private enterprise should be supervised in regard to the character of the articles sent across the Pacific." To take one instance, Mr. Purington said, there would be no use in sending steel plows to Siberia such as are used by the New England farmer. The Siberian peasant would simply scrap them, as he is used to forging his own plow out of soft iron, and when it becomes dull, just sharpening it on the anvil with his hammer.

The third great necessity which Mr. Purington emphasized was the consolidation of military effort, and the consistent support of the Czechs, Slovaks, and other Slav elements, whose enterprise in Siberia he regarded as the rallying point of the regeneration of the country.

Reverting to the question of supplies, Mr. Purington said that the importance of the Allies undertaking to supply the Siberians with food and necessities could not be exaggerated. "The Slav," he said, "is dependent upon a leader, and he will generally follow those who can place before him a well worked-out plan and engage to follow it. Thus it is a fact that there are 40,000,000 Russians in North Russia, north of the fifty-seventh parallel and west of the Ural Mountains

who are faced with starvation, the point is that by equipping the smaller Siberian population as above set forth the Allies will be in a position to feed the western Russians from Siberia with aid of the Siberians. Siberia has plenty of food but cannot move it. The Germans are well aware of this, and they are quite capable, at the present moment, of making the most exaggerated promises to the western Russians pointing out to them that unless they, the Germans, feed them from the Ukraine, during the coming winter, nothing but starvation faces them, but that if they will consent to don the German uniform and fight for the Germans against the Allies, that Germany will undertake not only to feed them but to supply them with all those things which they so sorely need.

"It is essential," Mr. Purington insisted, "that the Allies should be beforehand in this matter, and that before the winter sets in, they should have succeeded in making it abundantly clear to the Siberian peasant that one of their first intentions is to meet their needs in regard to food, clothing, farm implements, and everything that is essential."

THE WAR WORKERS OF PORTO RICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. After a year of organization and registering, Porto Rico's war workers have started for the mainland to be employed on work directly under the War Department, and these civilian war workers are getting into service before the island's troops have finished their training period.

How many war workers are to be obtained there has not yet been announced officially, and while two transports have taken more than 3000 workers so far, there is every indication that many more of the island's idle will soon be well employed in the mainland. Of those who have gone so far about 1200 went to New Orleans, while more than 1800 have been sent to Wilmington, N. C.

F. C. Roberts, representative of the United States employment service, has stated that no laborers engaged in the sugar industry would be taken to the mainland because sugar was among the war essentials. Most of the laborers, he said, were skilled workers and cane cutters were not wanted. He said that the location of every man who left the island as a war worker would be furnished to the adjutant-general so that if later they are wanted for military service they can easily be located and recalled.

When he came several years ago as chief of the bureau of labor, Mr. Roberts said he realized that the labor situation in the island was one of the greatest problems.

"With the departure of the first transport of laborers for the mainland to engage in war work, I feel that I have accomplished what I came to the island to do," said Mr. Roberts.

The decision to begin the work of selecting the men had come scarcely three hours before the first laborer was allowed in the pier. A notice was posted in front of the Labor Bureau at 11 o'clock directing candidates to present themselves at 2 o'clock in the afternoon prepared, if accepted, to go aboard at once and wait the hour of sailing.

The news spread like wildfire. "Nos vamos hoy," "we are going today," was the most common exclamation. Those who lived some distance away took no chance of missing the boat by going home to pack. Many were without coats and hats, some without shoes or with shoes that scarcely covered their feet, but the lack of these things did not depress or discourage them, for the long been waiting had come, and they were determined not to let it go without profiting by it. They knew that it was human material, not clothes, that the American labor market needed.

When the launches filled with workers left the dock and steered for the transport, everybody cheered, those on the pier and those in the boat. There was little that suggested home leaving. Perhaps the thought that one man put in words may have been in the minds of many. "Se van de Puerto Rico," he exclaimed, "pero allá también es nuestro país."

"They are leaving Porto Rico, but our country is also there."

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(M 306)

APPEAL FOR ARMISTICE IS REGARDED AS A PEACE OFFENSIVE

(Continued from page one)

horns of the dilemma in which the appeals have placed him. His friends feel he will call upon Germany to surrender and lay down her arms on land, on sea and in the air.

It is felt in some circles that ultimately this humiliation must be accepted by Berlin, even on the advice of the Vatican, whose agents in Switzerland have full knowledge of how deeply in earnest the United States now is in the war.

Not Favorably Received

New York Declares the Peace Proposal Insincere

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The latest moves of the Central Powers in their peace offensive have not been received favorably here. The consensus of opinion was expressed by Martin Vogel, assistant treasurer of the United States, at the Altar of Liberty, when he said:

"Our answer is 'No—thrice no.' We have you on the run, Germany, and we will keep you on the run. The only terms we shall consider will be those of General Grant—unconditional and immediate surrender."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise said: "Perhaps the proffered peace is prophetic, for peace will be made in Berlin, as war was made in Berlin, Belgium, Serbia, Armenia, the German way of making war. Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest tell the story of the peace that Germany and Austria made with Russia and Rumania."

Allan L. Benson, Socialist leader, pointed out that the 14 principles enunciated by President Wilson do not admit of any discussion until the Teutonic powers give some physical evidence of their willingness to accept these principles.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, said: "We don't want a peace that will enable Germany to build up her military and start another and greater war later."

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, said: "The meaning of these last moves in Vienna and Berlin is that the High Command, realizing that the allied armies will soon be on German soil, and that the German resistance and morale are both about to collapse, is moving heaven and earth to save the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern dynasties. No attention whatever should be paid to these overtures. Unconditional surrender is the only demand that the Allies should make and the only proposal to which they should listen for a moment."

The significance of the fact that the latest peace move is thrust into the period of the Liberty Loan drive is pointed out. Liberty Loan speakers are declaring to thousands daily that the peace offensive is insincere and that the only way to offset it is for the people to buy bonds, backing the boys at the front, in Foch's offensive, to their utmost.

G. W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, speaking at the sub-treasury on Monday made a plea that the latest peace overtures be treated as a "hopeful indication" that the German realizes he is beaten. Mr. Wickersham cautioned against undue optimism which might have a tendency to slow up individual effort in the United States.

Italy Unmoved by Peace Propaganda

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from Rome

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Italy is convinced that the Teutons, realizing the danger to their armies, are endeavoring to cause a relaxation of the allied offensive by peace efforts, according to information that reached the Italian Embassy on Monday.

The dispatch also makes clear that Italy is convinced that no peace propaganda will succeed in swerving the allied nations from their war aims. The statement made late on Monday reads:

"Rome, Oct. 7: The declarations of the new German Chancellor in regard to peace have produced the impression in Italian public opinion that the enemy, realizing the danger of his position, has decided to intensify his peace efforts to slacken the resistance of the Entente nations."

"The Italian press, however, is confident that the Central Empires will not succeed in convincing allied public opinion of their readiness to accept the terms of the Allies which are the only terms on which a just peace can be secured. To these repeated peace offensives of the enemy, the Allies will oppose their unshaken determination to continue the struggle until the war aims of the Entente nations have been attained."

Methodists Against Peace Plan

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Rock River (Ill.) Methodist conference here on Monday adopted a resolution addressed to President Wilson asking that the President answer "no" to Germany's peace proposals. The vote was unanimous.

No Time to Stop Fighting

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an appeal to the people not to let victories on the battlefield and peace overtures from the enemy interfere with the fourth Liberty Loan, W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, said on Monday:

"Our victories on the battlefields and peace overtures from our enemies serve only to emphasize the supreme importance of making the fourth Liberty Loan a success in order to keep up the fighting pressure."

"Now is the time, above all others, not to relax, but to intensify effort, that the goal for which we are fighting and for which we have already

made such great sacrifices inevitably shall be won.

"Our boys in the trenches are not going to stop fighting because the enemy is on the run. Now is the time to fight harder and to keep moving until the victory is clinched. There is more reason than ever to put the fourth Liberty Loan over the top."

French Socialists' Opinion

PARIS, France (Monday)—The National Congress of the Socialist Party, which opened here yesterday, adopted a resolution addressed to President Wilson concerning the peace proposals of the Central Powers. It expresses the view of the party that while indispensable diplomatic and military guarantees should be exacted from the enemy it is the duty of the allied nations not to reject without discussion such proposals as have been made.

The message says the party notes with joy the new result of the sustained efforts put forth and the great sacrifices made by the soldiers of the allied democracies. The party likewise sees in the move made by the Central Powers, accompanied by the retirement of their troops from the fighting front, the probability that the enemy peoples will be brought to a clearer understanding of right and liberty.

The resolution refers to President Wilson's speech of Sept. 27 and asks the governments of the Allies frankly to declare their purposes. The previous action of the Socialists in endorsing President Wilson's 14 peace points likewise is reviewed, and the resolution adds:

"The party associates itself more than ever in all acts of President Wilson which will have the result of giving satisfaction to the masses who struggle and who have the right more than all others of having the response (to the Central Powers) not open to any misunderstanding. It is by this policy that the Socialist Party feels that it, like President Wilson, is working to bring about a just and durable peace."

M. Viviani's Criticism

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Viviani, who was President of the Council when the war broke out, and head of the French Mission to the United States, interviewed regarding the peace proposals of the Central Powers, said today:

"Germany has presented propositions to President Wilson, but are they really propositions for peace? The discourse of Prince Maximilian appears to be merely the program of the Majority. It is not a question of discussing the 14 propositions made by President Wilson, for discussion of them as a basis for an armistice would not be in accord with the military advantages which we possess through the splendid services of our troops."

"Whether the enemy accords autonomy to Alsace-Lorraine is no longer a question, for we demand the return of the provinces to France, pure and simple, and without any trap for a referendum."

High Command Approves

BERNE, Switzerland (Monday)—(Havas)—The German Government took its latest peace step upon the advice, and with the approval of, the High Command of the army, says the Stuttgart Tageblatt. Germany, the newspaper adds, has decided to consent to very heavy sacrifices.

"A Concerted Maneuver"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—A semi-official statement pronounces the Central Empires' peace move as a concerted maneuver, the reception of which can be foreseen, in view of the reasons dictating it, namely the Central Empires' weariness, the Bulgarian defection, the putting out of action of Turkey, the internal crises in the Central Empires, the military retreat, and the desire to escape invasion and reprisals.

Viennese Explanations

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—An elucidation of the peace offer of the Central Powers is published by the Vienna newspapers. The article, which is explained as emanating from "well-informed circles," reads as follows:

"It is first to be emphasized that this step by Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Germany is not to be regarded as a decision taken suddenly under the stress of military events."

"It constitutes, rather, in the history of our peace policy the last link in the chain of a logical and continual evolution, regard being paid at the same time to the latest internal political developments in Germany."

"As is known, the point of departure of our peace policy was Baron Burian's note of December, 1916. The step then taken was of a very vague character. The conditions were not described, but only indicated in broad outlines."

"In the course of the development, the conditions have become crystallized. During February, March and April, expressions regarding a general and just peace without annexations or compensation came into currency."

Sunday—Dispatches from Vienna show Austrian newspapers to be filled with hope that the peace move made by the Central Powers will succeed.

The Fremdenblatt has some doubts, saying: "We must reckon with everything and must be armed for all events."

"Never before was it necessary to look forward to coming events with such determination," says the Neue Freie Presse. "It is not military necessity which forces the monarchy to make such concessions."

The Abendblatt hopes "President

Wilson, whose declarations certainly were seriously meant, will not hesitate to seize the hand that is stretched forth and show the world he intends to realize the ideas he has laid before it in his speeches."

"The Only Terms"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

HELENA, Mont.—The Montana State Council of Defense on Monday formally resolved that in its opinion there should be no negotiated peace with the Central Powers, and that unconditional surrender should be the only terms.

Armistice Not Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Austria's request for an armistice finds no sympathetic response in the hearts of the people of New Orleans if the expressions of 6000 men, women and children who attended the Loyalty League meeting in Lafayette Square on Saturday night can be taken as an indication.

News of Austria's move was circulated soon after the crowd gathered. Harold Newman, who opened the meeting, told of the news dispatch. "Are you willing to grant Austria's request for an armistice?" he asked the crowd.

"No, no, never, no peace until Germany is completely whipped!" came the answer in a shout from the thousands.

References were made to the proposed armistice by Mayor Behrman, Governor Pleasant and several other speakers, and each time a cry of protest went up from the crowd.

Vatican's Attitude

PARIS, France (Monday)—Austria-Hungary recently again insisted that the Vatican undertake steps toward peace, it is reported in Rome, according to a Havas dispatch. The Vatican, it is added, rejected the demand.

Austria Shifts Responsibility

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—"If our peace proposals are rejected, our enemies will have to shoulder the responsibility for continuing the war," said a semi-official statement issued in Vienna today, according to a dispatch from that city.

British Statement Later

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—No British official pronouncement will be available until the peace proposals are actually received.

Mr. Barnes' Attitude

LONDON, England (Monday)—Germany, in her latest peace offer, seemed anxious to save her own skin, even at the expense of her allies, said George Nicoll Barnes, member of the War Cabinet, in a speech at Derby last night. The latest offer showed no change of heart and no change in the German system, he said, and only indicated that the Germans realized the change in the military situation and the shifting of the balance of power.

"If anything could come of the overtures," he continued, "we should be foolish to deny ourselves that chance. But it would smooth and facilitate the

path to peace if the Germans showed some evidence of work following their propositions of faith. By clearing out of France and Belgium they could save their own souls."

American Press Says No

Newspapers Unanimous Against Peace "Negotiations"

Editorial opinion as expressed in the newspapers of the United States appears to be unanimously and utterly opposed to any negotiation of peace terms. Following are views from several sections of the country:

Boston Post

To the newest Teutonic appeal for a cessation of hostilities for the "negotiation" of peace terms there is, there can be and there will be but one answer: "Unconditional surrender first." Armistice? A thousand times no. Not as they still mean it. The world of democracy and humanity has already paid too terrible a price to allow the deliberate makers of the horror their easy escape from responsibility for their crimes. If that were permitted, the awful struggle would have been in vain.

Boston Transcript

It would be nothing less than a flagrant disloyalty to the great cause in which the United States is engaged to consider this mischievous proposition at all. The people of the United States have defined their terms with their action. With tireless resolution, they are increasing their battle pressure on the German power with every minute. These are their terms—to fight on until the German Government and the German people are brought to their very knees.

Boston Herald and Journal

The Austro-German proposals for an armistice can have no success. An armistice would be of great military advantage to Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, enabling them, to reorganize their armies, to construct new means of offense and defense. It would be at least proportionately disadvantageous to the armies of the United States and the Allies, checking them in the flowing tide of irresistible advance, and condemning the peoples they are liberating to a further term of terror and torture under the most cruel and pitiless despotism that has degraded mankind.

New York Times

If Germany wants peace, let her do away with her irresponsible, bragging Kaiser and speak by a government of her own people to the governments of the allied peoples. . . . Terms by negotiation are "impossible." The Central Powers have made them impossible by their faithlessness. "They are without honor and do not intend justice." In any transactions with them there must be a bond with sureties. . . . The American people stand as one man behind the President in the resolve that the end of this war shall destroy the satanic Potsdam power and the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties.

New York World

It has taken the Imperial German Government more than four years to learn that it is easier to begin a war than to end it. When it staged the conflict such a thing as defeat was not considered. Now it finds its armies overmastered, its subjects at home sullen and revolutionary, its allies beaten or disheartened and the vast delusion that it could not be conquered everlastingly shattered. To

save what it can from the wreck, to preserve the dynasty, to restore as far as possible the lost prestige of militarism and to prepare for another day—what further motive can have inspired it so soon and in phrases so little changed a proposal for a negotiated peace? The answer to this question, we believe, is that autocracy is whipped and knows it is whipped, and that presently it will be compelled to acknowledge the fact.

New York Tribune

We have laid down one condition of war—one only—and that is to use force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit, until we shall have destroyed forever in this world the indecent, intolerable criminal thing that now holds out its dripping hand. Tell, your people that, Prince Maximilian of Baden, and if they can understand, an epoch may begin.

New York Herald

The hit dog yelps! From Berlin and Vienna come simultaneous peace wails, with the exhausted Turk echoing a feeble "Me, too." . . . What Prince Maximilian asks and all that he asks is "peace by negotiation"—a Prussian peace. . . . What he asks is an armistice. . . . It is the same old trap. . . . There will be no armistice. There will be no negotiations until Germany prefaces its plea with unconditional surrender. We have just begun to fight!

Philadelphia Public Ledger

The last outspoken refusal of the President to "bargain or compromise" with men who are without honor is final and absolute. . . . The German peace offensive will fail as the German military offensive has failed.

Baltimore Sun

There can be no safe peace but a dictated peace written with the sword. When we reach that objective, we can seriously discuss peace principles and establish the basis for the new order, but until then the word "peace" is a word of dishonor and deadly danger. It smells to heaven of the foul taint of Prussian iniquity; it carries with it a shameful bargain with the avowed representatives of international infamy.

Chicago Tribune

There is but one answer to such offers of parley as have been made or are predicted. That answer is our redoubled efforts against the enemy. We can rely upon that answer from our fighting men, and we at home must back them up with a singleness of purpose matching theirs. Let the answer of the American people be the answer of the victorious army.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

It is useless for the Central Powers to talk of peace when their talons clutch the lands which they have grasped and while they hold the people of the countries they have overrun in enslavement. Ending the war is a mere incident in the achievement of the great purpose which has become the fundamental issue of the struggle.

London Papers Unfavorable

LONDON, England (Monday)—Dis-trust of Germany's intentions and skepticism as to the result of the peace overtures of the Central Powers are reflected in comments by the newspapers here.

The Daily Mail will have nothing to do with Germany's offer, which it says means not peace but trickery. "In Prince Maximilian's speech," it continues, "there is not a word of

repentance for crimes Germany has committed. He offers proposals which are less than the conditions which will be imposed by the Allies as preliminaries to any discussion at all. We did not allow Bulgaria to tell us what to do. We told her what she had to do. We intend to act precisely in the same way with Germany and Austria. If the German people wish to know what guarantees President Wilson and the Allies require, they may be embodied in two words, 'unconditional surrender.' The Germans must leave the territories they have occupied, restore the property they have stolen, pay for all the damage they have done and surrender for trial by the Allies the great criminals of the war."

The paper says there are about 500 of these, beginning with the Emperor. It also declares that Germany will in no circumstances be given back her colonies.

The Daily Telegraph says: "This method of approaching peace is the method of a people trying to strike a bargain, and the peace that is coming is not going to be a bargain peace."

The paper declares the proposals as a whole to be impossible.

"Even the most strongly pacifist element in this country has indorsed the demand for the evacuation of France and Belgium," it says, "as a condition precedent to negotiations, and Prince Maximilian knows that, in asking for negotiations and an armistice while the German armies are in France and Belgium, he is asking for an impossibility. Negotiation under such circumstances would be an admission of Germany's superiority, and would concede the loss of the war by the nations who are aiming to break German militarism. For this reason we cannot believe the peace offer to be seriously meant."

The Daily Telegraph repudiates the idea of trying to reach an understanding as to indemnity for Belgium. It says:

"It is a requirement of simple justice that Germany meet the account which will be presented her for the devastation and plundering of Belgium. There are no fundamental changes in the German administration. Only a few men have been shifted, and the Kaiser, and those who rule him, are still the real rulers of Germany."

The Chronicle says: "No statesman who believes in the Wilsonian policy of trying to end the war once and for all, can be content with anything less than the final and unequivocal elimination of the Potsdam war-makers. There must be restitution, reparation and guarantees, and the criminals who launched the war must be so unmistakably beaten that never afterward doubt may be

raised as to who won it and who lost it. The Chancellor's promise that an effort will be made to reach an understanding regarding an indemnity to Belgium is not enough for our purpose. It is indispensable that in Belgium's case, no equivocation should remain. Germany must say outright: 'I did wrong and I undertake as far as possible, to pay for it.' Prince Maximilian's standpoint still seems essentially different from what is vital to us. Germany has undergone neither outlook nor change of heart, which alone can permit world peace to be permanent."

The Times declares the Chancellor's speech to be "ambiguous and disingenuous stuff," and asks:

"Will Germany ever realize there is only one way for her, namely, by deeds and not words? It is far too late to talk of a basis for peace negotiations. The determination of the allied peoples is that the defeat of those who made war shall be complete and absolute. That task they have undertaken and it shall be performed to the very end, and there will be no peace until Germany has surrendered without condition to terms which will leave her, not merely without a will, but without power, to break it."

The Daily News, which is pacifist in tendency, says that the German offer strikes a new note—that of defeat and the acceptance of facts.

"The clear meaning of the new Chancellor's words," the newspaper continues, "is that the fundamental ideas of Pan-Germanism are renounced, that Germany is to be a self-governing nation and the military despotism of Prussia overthrown. The divine right of kings is surrendered to the divine right of the people."

"The President and the Allies will want guarantees of the reality of this vast revolution. If it has happened—and we believe it has, as the inevitable result of events—then the victory for which the Allies have fought is in sight. If Germany's acceptance of President Wilson's points is honest the path seems clear to a democratic peace."

The Daily News expressed regret that the Allies have not announced a common policy, but says it cannot doubt what the decision will be. There is no policy before the world, it adds, but that of President Wilson's, and its immediate indorsement is vital.

Paris Opinions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Sunday)—L'Echo de Paris, referring to the peace proposals, says: "Without making a shadow of criticism of the American Chief of State, one may say that his various declarations do not contain the precise and solid formulas neces-

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SECOND FLOOR—Furs.
THIRD FLOOR—Mistress' Suits, Misses' Waists, Sweaters, Negligees, Kimonos.
FOURTH FLOOR—Mistress, Silk, Philippine and French Underwear, Corsets.
FIFTH FLOOR—Misses' Dresses and Evening Room.
SIXTH FLOOR—Under construction for Children's and Junior Department.
SEVENTH FLOOR—Waiting Room, Fitting Rooms, Offices.

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SECOND FLOOR—Millinery.
THIRD FLOOR—Women's Suits, Women's and Misses' Coats.
FOURTH FLOOR—Women's Dresses and Gowns, Inexpensive Dresses.
FIFTH FLOOR—Oriental and Domestic Rugs, Upholsteries, Lace Curtains, Art Furniture, Sheffield Plate, Lamps.

UNITED STATES SENATORS DECLARE FOR GERMANY'S SURRENDER

sary at the present moment to nail down Germany to her crime and make her have respect in future for the liberty of others. It is, moreover, very doubtful whether Germany accepts, without reserve, these provisional points of the American President. All she proposes is to take them as a basis of discussion. She in no way binds herself to accept them.

"Be this as it may, for us, this proceeding on the part of the enemy coalition is interesting above all because it shows his great distress. A few days ago, Bulgaria parted company from her allies. Now Turkey is threatening to follow her example. All-powerful, but yesterday in Vienna and Budapest, Germany is now asking herself whether tomorrow she will be able to avoid a fatal scission.

"Three months ago the Kaiser wanted to impose German domination on the world; a fortnight ago, Count von Hertling was saying that Germany would not ask for peace, she would fight on. It is otherwise now, and these different pronouncements show clearly that a débâcle has come."

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Figaro, which fairly represents moderate opinion, finds Prince Maximilian's speech inspired by a desire to avoid such a degree of defeat as will be a prelude to revenge. In his internal policy, the newspaper says, he aims at a liberal, even a proletarian empire.

"His object is to unite all the elements of the nation in his foreign policy," the newspaper continues. "He seeks a formula of peace which will not injure the power of the German Federation and will not break its alliances. Raised in the real German school, Prince Maximilian multiplies equivocal phrases. The passage relative to Alsace-Lorraine is the 'never' of von Kuehlmann in a minor note. It is unnecessary to show that if the war is stopped now it would be a German victory, less grandiose than hoped for, but still sufficient to leave Europe under Germany's menace."

Spanish Press

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—El Sol says: "It is the first time Germany has demanded peace, admitting she is defeated. We do not believe, however, that President Wilson will agree to open any negotiations, for Germany speaks only of the West, and the President considers the East as fundamental."

The pro-German A B C says: "We see enormous difficulties before a suspension of hostilities is reached, but we are confident in the humanitarian sentiments of the peoples and in the sense of responsibility of the allied governments. We are convinced that Germany's preparations will be a sure road to the end of the war."

The Diario Universal, the organ of Count Romanones, Minister of Justice, sees in the German peace proposal the best proof of the superiority and efficacy of democratic ideas. It says: "Finding itself in a grave situation, the German Government turns toward the Left in the presence of danger. It does not appeal to force, but seeks salvation in the abandonment of the aristocratic, militaristic organization which is Germany's principal characteristic."

Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister's newspaper, La Epoca, says:

"It is not peace, because the Central Powers will not admit President Wilson's conditions without modification, but, in any case, one sees in it a move toward peace interesting alike to belligerents and neutrals. It is unfortunate that just at this juncture Spain should be in the midst of a political crisis, without a government and without an effective parliament."

Peace Drive Warning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Warning against allowing the latest feature of the German peace offensive to retard the progress of the Liberty Loan was given on Monday by William Guggenheim for the American Defense Society and by the Liberty Loan Committee itself.

That Germany launched her latest peace drive with deliberate intent to break down the morale of the Liberty Loan workers and subscribers is widely believed here. Secretary McAdoo's statement countering this move was received with great enthusiasm by the committee itself, which had already instructed its workers not to let the peace intrigue influence the loan drive.

Even though the war takes a new turn, it was pointed out, the government must have the \$5,000,000,000 it is raising; and it was even said that to meet contracts already entered into another loan would be floated next year, even though Germany's peace move should prove to be genuine.

That the peace drive is quite far from sincerity was the general belief here, expressed by Mr. Guggenheim as follows: "Germany undoubtedly foolishly imagines she can hinder the loan drive. In this as well as in other matters Germany will find herself completely mistaken. The loan will prove a tremendous success. Our armies will continue their advance. Let us realize now that there can only be peace based on unmistakable victory, which means unconditional surrender."

Senator Charles B. Thomas of Colorado, speaking in Brooklyn, said: "Not until Germany has withdrawn every soldier from every part of every allied country will her terms be considered. This news [the German peace drive] should inspire us to go ahead with this loan, to send men, build ships, to do everything that we have been doing upon such a broad scale, believing in our President and knowing that the destiny of the country is safe in his hands."

NO ARMISTICE IS SENATE'S ANSWER

From Both Sides of Chamber Come Demands That Enemy Must Be Finally Overcome—Resolution Outlines Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fully realizing that the initiative in answering the armistice proposal emanating from the Central Powers lies with the President of the United States, the Senate, on Monday, vigorously protested against any thought or intimation that would lead to a cessation of hostilities with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Never since the United States declared war on the Imperial German Government was the war sentiment revealed so strongly as it was on Monday. Among those who protested were Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, minority leader; Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Borah of Idaho; Senator Poindexter of Washington; Senator Reed of Missouri; Senator McCumber of North Dakota and Senator Ashurst of Arizona.

The 14 conditions of peace laid down by the President on Jan. 8, 1918, were reduced to one by Senator Poindexter. That one condition is, "unconditional surrender." The speeches that followed made it plain that the sentiment was echoed from every seat in the Senate Chamber. Senators Lodge and Borah roundly declared that even "unconditional surrender" would be unsatisfactory so long as the Hohenzollerns were a party to such a surrender.

"What is this German proposition?" asked Senator Lodge. "That they will begin to have an armistice and begin to discuss the principles laid down by the President. That they will undertake to discuss peace while they are, with their armies in full activity, burning the cities and towns of France and Belgium at this moment; while they hold vast tracts of Russia; and that they are ready to go on at any moment, they propose to enter into a long discussion of the terms of peace."

"An armistice," said Senator Lodge, "could mean simply the loss of the war and all we fought for."

Senator Lodge strongly opposed the thought that peace talk could begin even when Germany had retired within her own borders. That, he said, gave the world no guarantee against future aggression.

"There is one thing, in my judgment, and one thing only," continued Senator Lodge, "and that is to put Germany in such a position as to guarantee that she cannot break out on the world again; put her in such a place that she cannot again enter the world contest, and it does not matter what treaty she signs. Put her behind the bars. She has inflicted more misery on an innocent world in four years than was ever dreamed of in the human imagination. I think, myself—this is merely my personal feeling—not only should we put her in a position where she can never break out on the world again, but I am firmly of the belief that there is such a thing as retributive justice and punitive justice."

Referring to the request for an armistice, Senator Hitchcock said:

"It is unthinkable that such a request will be granted, either by the United States or by any other power; it is unthinkable that a suspension of hostilities can ever be considered while our enemies are in possession of the territories belonging to France, Belgium and Italy. So I say, when the Senator (referring to Senator Poindexter) replies that there are in this country some responsible individuals who are proposing the acceptance of these terms that he is grossly in error."

At the close of a debate, the tone of which was "no armistice, no cessation of hostilities, and unconditional surrender," Senator McCumber introduced a resolution which was sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution was as follows:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Senate of the United States, the House of Representatives concurring: 'That there shall be no cessation of hostilities and no armistice until the Imperial German Government shall disband its armies and surrender its arms and munitions, together with its navy, to the United States and her allies in this war.'

"That before any armistice shall be considered, the Imperial German Government shall unreservedly consent to the principles of reparation declared as terms of peace by our allies; 'That it will pay in damages the cost of rebuilding and reconstructing all the cities and villages destroyed by its armies, and restore to fertility the lands devastated by it; 'That it will repay every dollar and the value of all property exacted from the people of any territory invaded by it."

"That it will make proper compensation and allowance for every crime committed by its armies contrary to the laws of warfare and humanity, whether on land or sea; 'That it will return to France Alsace and Lorraine and the indemnity exacted from her in 1870; 'And that it further accepts all the conditions laid down by the President in his address of Jan. 8, 1918."

One Basis for Peace

Sentiment of Senators Is That Germany Must Surrender

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Discussing Germany's peace offer in the Senate on Monday, Senator Hitchcock of

Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared "absolutely abhorrent" even a thought of suspension of hostilities, and recommended the Administration to the plan previously laid down by the President as a basis for peace, one providing that the Allies should deal only with real representatives of the German people.

Senator Poindexter, in discussing the offer, declared that once a source of weakness because of difficulty in securing unified direction of the war, the association of the Allies now was a source of strength in possible difficulty in agreement upon acceptance of a "sacrifice" peace.

"It is fortunate," he said, "that the proposition for a too early peace, although concealed with its propositions of surrender and sacrifice, may be prevented because of the ability for agreement between Great Britain, France and the United States and the other allies."

"An armistice would mean the end forever of any additional military effort. I have faith that M. Clemenceau, the Tiger of France—the greatest man in many respects of the present time—and the Deer of Wales, that great statesman—Premier of England—will be alert to protest against any such unwise step."

Germany would come out a victor, just as she went into it. If we accepted this offer, Alsace-Lorraine would still be in German hands, Poland still would be enslaved, Serbians and Bohemians in Austria still would be under the Austrian yoke; Russia, although evacuated, still would be at the mercy of Germany. It would leave Belgium and France unindemnified, it would leave Constantinople still dominated by the unspeakable Turk, and leave the German and Turkish alliance still intact."

Senator Hitchcock of the Foreign Relations Committee here interrupted Senator Poindexter to ask:

"Is the Senator not omitting a very important condition? That is that the nations making the offer are appearing to accept 14 terms laid down by the President in his address of Jan. 8, and again laid down as modified later in February and again in his New York speech. Do not the 14 conditions include a restoration and indemnification of Belgium and return to France of Alsace-Lorraine?"

"Did the President say that?" Senator Lodge interjected.

"I think that can at least be inferred," Senator Hitchcock replied.

Senator Poindexter declared that Senator Hitchcock's statement itself indicated the "dangerous and insidious character" of the support given to the evacuation propositions. If an armistice were granted, he said, Germany's unconquered army would withdraw to its own borders, and then Germany would discuss which propositions of the President she would agree to discuss, and also the effect of the President's 14 conditions.

"What Germany means by justice is not what we mean," Senator Poindexter continued. "Justice for Germany would mean execution of a few of the murderers and robbers who went through Belgium. It would mean trial by military court-martial of the Kaiser for crimes he sanctioned. What they want is not justice, but mercy, and that is what they ought to ask for."

"I agree with the Senator," replied Senator Hitchcock, "that the thought of a suspension of hostilities while Germany and Austria are occupying a single foot of Belgium, France, or Italy is preposterous, but the proposition is not simply one of suspending hostilities."

"One of the principles laid down by the President as absolutely essential is restoration of Alsace-Lorraine."

"Don't you think," said Senator Lodge, "that the plain English of it is, that an armistice now would mean the loss of the war?"

"I do not think that that is too strong a statement," replied Senator Poindexter.

Attention was called by Senator Borah to a speech made by President Wilson in which he said the United States could not deal with the governments of the Central Empires because they were without honor, and added: "We cannot come to terms with them, but they must come to us."

Senator McCumber characterized the proposal of the German Chancellor to be insulting to the intelligence of the world, adding, "We all know who started this war."

"The Chancellor's offer did not agree with the conditions of President Wilson," said Senator Brandegee, Republican, of Connecticut, who pointed out that the Chancellor asked an armistice in order that the peace terms "might be discussed."

Senator Ashurst, Democrat, of Arizona, branded as the "supreme joke of the century and the greatest piece of irony" growing out of the war the Chancellor's careful regard, as expressed in his statement before the Reichstag, against the shedding of further blood. He declared the German junkers and the Kaiser not only were red-handed but had yellow hearts, and that they should be told what the peace terms were when the Allies marched into Berlin.

Citing German violations of treaties, Senator Pittman of Nevada, a Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said:

"There is not any question regarding the position the President will take. He will hold that the German

people have not come to him along the lines he has established."

Senator Reed observed that the President had clearly stated that he would not do business with the governments that broke treaties.

Senator Smith of Arizona, another Democratic Foreign Relations Committee member, said:

"What the American people ought to learn is that we've just started to whip Germany. We are here talking like Germany was already whipped. We ought to let the people know there is nothing more calculated to weaken subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. We must get the Kaiser absolutely on his knees, listening for terms."

Senator Lodge said: "I do not believe the President has the slightest thought of agreeing to any armistice at this time. I can't imagine it. While we have no right to settle the form of the German Government or that of anybody else, we do have the right that when we negotiate we do it with somebody who does not regard treaties as scraps of paper."

"The mischief now is in discussion. When Germany holds up her hands and says: 'We are beaten, what terms will you impose?' then the United States and the Allies can tell what terms they will impose."

"As for this League of Nations to enforce peace, it is caught up by Germany in order to divert attention. Can you imagine our going to work in forming a league to enforce peace on the world with Germany as one of the partners. There is one league to enforce peace now in existence, and that is the United States and the Allies, and when they have beaten Germany as she must be beaten, the world will have peace."

PRINCE APPEALS TO LABOR FOR SUPPORT

(Continued from page one)

upon which I take my stand contains, first, an acceptance of the answer of the former Imperial Government to Pope Benedict's note of Aug. 1, 1916, and an unconditional acceptance of the Reichstag resolution of July 19, the same year. It further declares willingness to join a general League of Nations based on the foundation of equal rights for all, both strong and weak.

"It considers this solution of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation of Belgium, particularly of its independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall also be made to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity."

"The program will not permit the peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace."

"Its particular aim is that popular representative bodies shall be formed immediately on a broad basis in the Baltic provinces in Lithuania and Poland. We will promote the realization of necessary preliminary conditions thereof without delay by the introduction of civilian rule. All these lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference."

"In the matter of international politics, I have taken a clear stand through the manner in which the formation of the government was brought about. Upon my motion, leaders of the majority parties were summoned for direct advice. It was my conviction, gentlemen, that unity of imperial leadership should be assured not only through mere schismatic party allegiance by the different members of the government. I considered almost still more important the unity of ideas. I proceeded from this point of view and have, in making my selections, laid greatest weight on the fact that the members of the new Imperial Government stand on a basis of a just peace, regardless of the war situation, and that they have openly declared this to be their stand."

point at the time when we stood at the height of our military success."

"I am convinced that the manner in which imperial leadership is now constituted with cooperation of the Reichstag is not something ephemeral, and that when peace comes a government cannot again be formed which does not find support in the Reichstag and does not draw its leaders therefrom."

"The war has conducted us beyond the old multifarious and disrupted party life which made it so difficult to put into execution a uniform and decisive political wish. The formation of a majority means the formation of a political will, and an indisputable result of the war has been that in Germany, for the first time, great parties have joined together in a firm, harmonious program and have thus come into position to determine for themselves the fate of the people."

"This thought will never die. This development will never be retracted and I trust that so long as Germany's fate is ringed about by dangers, those sections of the people outside the majority parties and whose representatives do not belong to the government will put aside all that separates us and will give the fatherland what is the fatherland's."

"This development necessitates an alteration of our constitution's provisions along the lines of the Imperial decree of Sept. 30, which shall make it possible that those members of the Reichstag who entered the government will retain their seats in the Reichstag. A bill to this end has been submitted to the federal states and will immediately be made the object of their consideration and decisions."

"Gentlemen, let us remember the words spoken by the Emperor on Aug. 4, 1914, which I permitted myself to paraphrase last December at Karlsruhe: 'There are, in fact, parties, but they are all German parties.'

"Political developments in Prussia, the principal German Federal State, must proceed in the spirit of these words of the Emperor, and the message of the King of Prussia promising the democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely. I do not doubt that those Federal States which still lag behind in the development of their constitutional conditions will resolutely follow Prussia's example."

"For the present, as the example of all belligerent states demonstrates, the extraordinary powers which a condition of siege compels cannot be dispensed with, but close relations between the military and civilian authorities must be established which will make it possible that in all not purely military questions, and hence especially as to censorship and right of assembly, the attitude of the civilian executive authorities shall make itself heard and that final decision shall be placed under the Chancellor's responsibility."

"To this end, the order of the Emperor will be sent to the military commanders. With Sept. 30, the day of the decree, began a new epoch in Germany's internal history. The internal policy whose basic principles are therein laid down is of deciding importance on the question of peace or war."

"The striking force which the Government has in its striving for peace depends on whether it has behind it the united, firm and unshakable will of the people. Only when our enemies feel that the German people stand united back of their chosen leaders—then only can words become deeds."

"At the peace negotiations the German Government will use its efforts to the end that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the protection of labor and insurance of laborers, which provisions shall oblige the treaty-making states to institute in their respective lands, within a prescribed time a minimum of similar, or at least equally efficient, institutions for the security of life and health as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism."

"Of direct importance are the con-

clusions which the government in the brief span of its existence has been able to draw from the situation in which it finds itself, and to apply particularly to the situation. More than four years of bloodiest struggle against a world of numerically superior enemies are behind us, years full of the hardest battles and most painful sacrifice. Nevertheless, we are of strong heart and full of confident faith in our strength, resolved to bear still heavier sacrifices for our honor and freedom and for the happiness of our posterity, if it cannot be otherwise."

"We remember with deep and warm gratitude our brave troops, who, under splendid leadership, have accomplished almost superhuman deeds throughout the whole war and whose past deeds are a sure guarantee that the fate of us all will also in future be in good and dependable hands in their keeping. For months a continuous, terrible and murderous battle has been waging in the West. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army, which will live as an immortal, glorious page in the history of the German people for all times, the front is unbroken."

"This proud consciousness permits us to look to the future with confidence. But, just because we are inspired by this feeling and the conviction that it is also our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle be not protracted for a single day beyond the moment when a close of the war seems possible to us which does not affect our honor, I have, therefore, not waited until today to take a step to further the idea of peace."

"Supported by the consent of all duly authorized persons in the Empire, and by consent of all our allies acting in concert with us, I sent on the night of Oct. 4-5, through the mediation of Switzerland, a note to the President of the United States, in which I requested him to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate to this end with all the belligerent states."

"The note will reach Washington today or tomorrow. It is directed to the President of the United States because he, in his message to Congress Jan. 8, 1918, and in his later proclamations, particularly in his New York speech of Sept. 27, proposed a program for a general peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations."

"I have taken this step not only for the salvation of Germany and its allies, but of all humanity, which has been suffering for years through the war."

"I have taken it also because I believe the thoughts regarding the future wellbeing of the nations which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson are in accord with the general ideas cherished by the new German Government and with it the overwhelming majority of our people."

"So far as I am personally concerned, in earlier speeches to other assemblies, my hearers will testify that the conception which I hold of a future peace has undergone no change since I was intrusted with the leadership of the Empire's affairs."

"I see, hence, no distinction whatever between the national and international mandates of duty in respect of peace. For me the deciding factor is solely that all participants shall with equal honesty acknowledge these mandates as binding, and respect them as the case with me and with the other members of our new government. And so, with an inner peace, which my clear conscience as a man

and as a servant of the people gives me, and which rests at the same time upon firm faith in this great and true people, this people capable of every devotion, and upon their glorious armed power, I await the outcome of the first action which I have taken as the leading statesman of the Empire."

"Whatever this outcome may be, I know it will find Germany firmly resolved and united, either for an upright peace which rejects every selfish violation of the rights of others, or for a closing of the struggle for life and death to which our people would be forced, without our own fault, if the answer to our note of the powers opposed to us should be dictated by a will to destroy us."

"I do not despair over the thought that this second alternative may come. I know the greatness of the mighty powers yet possessed by our people, and I know that the incontrovertible conviction that they were only fighting for our life as a nation would double these powers."

"I hope, however, for the sake of all mankind that the President of the United States will receive our offer as we mean it. Then the door would be opened to a speedy, honorable peace or justice and reconciliation for us as well as for our opponents."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The version of Prince Maximilian's speech received here says that the Prince, in referring to the message of the King of Prussia in promising a democratic franchise, declared:

"I here unshakably adhere to the federative basis of the Empire as a federal state whose individual members determine their internal constitutional life in complete independence—a right to which Alsace-Lorraine also has a full claim."

GERMAN PRISONERS DESTROYED PROPERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Discovery was recently made that some interned Germans, before their departure from Hot Springs, N. C., some time since, broke up a large and valuable collection of chinaware and other furnishings belonging to the hotel property where they were quartered. The chinaware was packed away in barrels when the hotel was leased to the government for an internment station, and it is said the Germans selected some of the rarest specimens and broke off handles and spouts. This method was taken, it is said, to vent their rage because of their removal from Hot Springs.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—An order in council awaits the signature of the Governor-General appointing Mr. G. H. Cahan, K. C., of Montreal, Director of Public Safety for the Dominion. The new position has to do with the creation of a committee of public safety in districts of the Dominion where there is a considerable alien enemy element, and where it is necessary to overcome Bolshevik organization and propaganda, as provided against by a recent order in council. The plan calls for the appointment of a number of officials, who will give their entire time to the enforcement of the laws designed to stamp out such movements in the Dominion.

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BRITISH OPERATIONS
IN MESOPOTAMIAGeneral Marshall Reports on
the Military and Economic
Achievements of Expedition-
ary Forces During 12 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—General Marshall's report on the Mesopotamian situation and the operations of the Mesopotamian expeditionary forces from Oct. 1, 1917, till March 31 of the present year, gives some interesting details of the work accomplished by the various arms under his command in that period. Referring to the clearing of the Turks from the left bank of the Djalala and the subsequent occupation of the Jebel Hamrin in order to gain control of the canal systems, General Marshall says he decided as a preliminary operation, to drive the Turks out of their forward positions on the right bank of the Djalala, where they were holding a line near Delil Abbas, and after that to hold them in front while his main attack developed from the southeast against their left flank. These measures had the desired effect of dislodging the Turks from a very strong position with extraordinary few casualties in his force, but, owing to the Djalala being at that time of year fordable in innumerable places, the bulk of the Turks evaded capture, destroyed their bridge at Kizil Robat, and retreated to the right bank of the river. All British objectives were gained, and a position astride the Djalala gorge, protecting the headwaters of the canals, was seized and consolidated.

To insure a perfect system of communication in the new forward area considerable work was necessitated. The main canals, i. e., Khalis, Man-suriya, Khorassan, Mahrut, Haruniya and Ruz, as well as their numerous distributaries, were rapidly bridged—often at more than one place—and this mobile bridging equipment was subsequently replaced by more permanent structures capable of carrying heavy loads. Seventy-five bridges of various sizes were built in this area alone, and the Jebel Hamrin, which prior to our occupation was a roadless tangle of hills, was gradually pierced by a very complete and convenient number of roads suitable for wheeled traffic. These roads have involved heavy work, not only in digging, but in rock cutting through the hills and in metal working on the sandy flats.

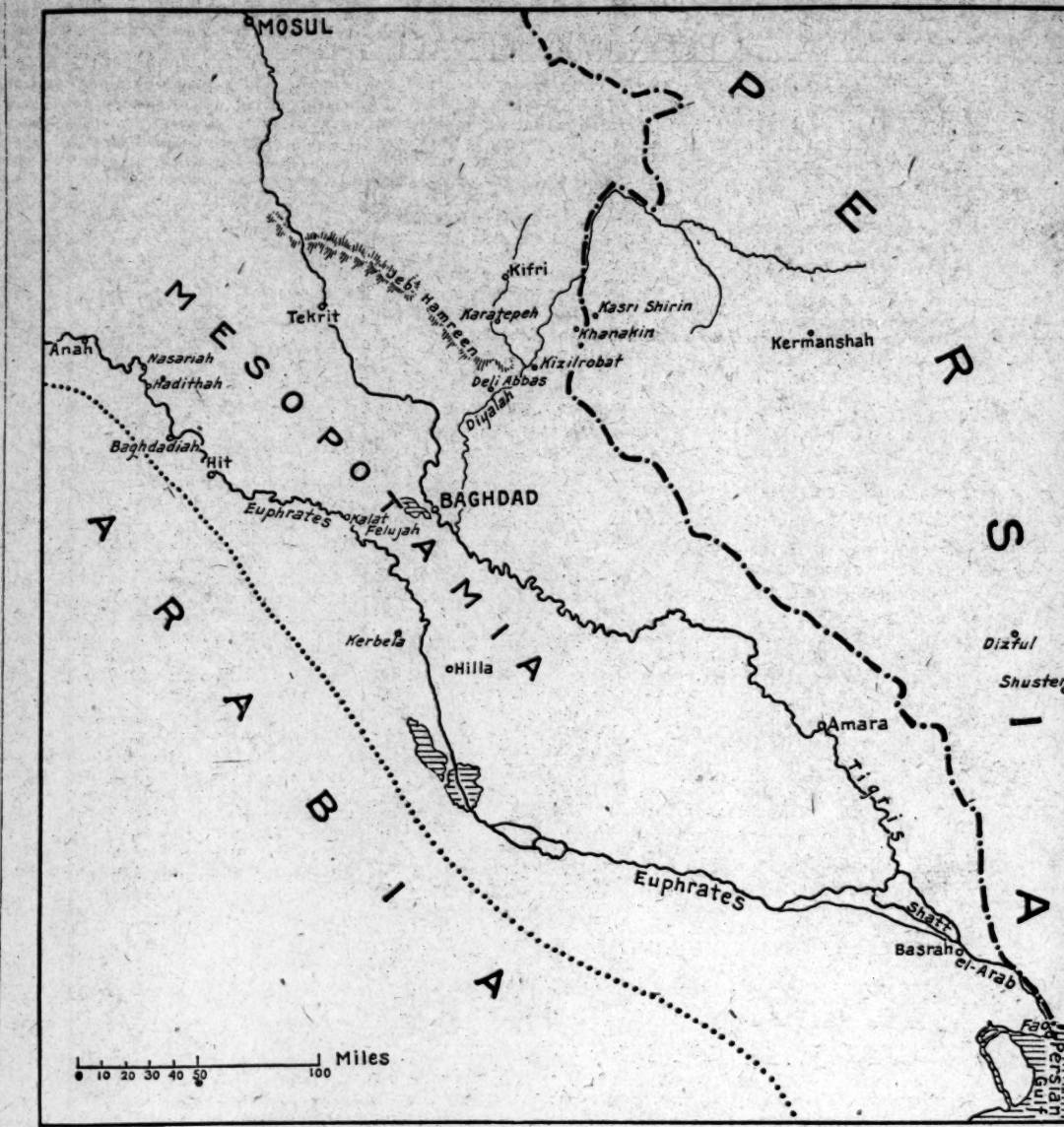
General Marshall's report next describes the capture by General Maude of El Huweilat, Daur and Tekrit. At the latter place the Turkish position was found to consist of an intricate system of trenches, many of which had been well and deeply dug, with numerous machine-gun emplacements, and its capture at a moderate cost re-ounds, the report observes, to the credit of all ranks.

General Marshall pays glowing tribute to General Sir Stanley Maude, whose genius, he says, had altered the whole face of affairs in Mesopotamia. General Maude, the report reads, had taken over an army whose morale had been severely tried by their failure to effect the relief of Kut, and by a very trying climate, and consequently he had a very difficult task to restore its fighting efficiency, but in a few months by his hard work and great gifts of organization, clear-sightedness, determination and, above all, by his intense sympathy with and love of his soldiers, a very different state of affairs came into being. Strongly backed by the efforts of His Excellency, the Viceroy and the government of India and by the War Office, he thoroughly reorganized the transport services, and the troops were well fed and made as comfortable as circumstances permitted, though training and discipline were never relaxed. When he considered that all was perfectly ready, and not until then, he moved, and from that time this force never looked back. When, therefore, General Marshall had the honor of being appointed General Maude's successor, the morale of the army was magnificent, while organization and training had reached a high level of efficiency.

The Turkish Army, on the contrary, was low in morale, and desertions from it were numerous and frequent; on the Tigris and Euphrates they had retreated out of rapid striking distance, and only on the British right flank was there a good opportunity of hitting them. Toward the end of November, therefore, General Marshall determined to attack that part of the Thirteenth Turkish Army Corps which was holding the Djalala River above Mansuriya, the passes over the Jebel Hamrin and Kara Tepe.

The passage of the Djalala was successfully forced by night, but it was found that the Turks had flooded the whole of the low-lying ground on the right bank, above its confluence with the Nahrin River, and this proved a serious obstacle. In spite, however, of the bad going, the whole of the Turkish position between Mirjana and the Nahrin River was occupied on Dec. 3, the Turks falling back northward. During the same time an infantry brigade advanced northwest along the Jebel Hamrin, and drove the enemy toward the Sakaltutan Pass and Nahrin River, while another infantry brigade cleared Kishia Subhaniya, capturing 44 prisoners and two field guns. During the night the Turks withdrew, and the British occupied the Sakaltutan Pass, and devoted the following day to a forward concentration of troops and supplies, all of which had been delayed by the unavoidable difficulties of ground and weather.

On Dec. 5 a combined column pushed forward against Kara Tepe; but progress was slow, and it was not until midday on the 6th that an assault, carried out by one infantry



Map of Mesopotamia

Illustrating British operations for the past 12 months as described in General Marshall's report

brigade, coupled with a flank attack by another infantry brigade, captured the position. The majority of the Turks fled, and the hilly nature of the ground, coupled with the bad going, saved them from heavy punishment. In their retreat through Kifri they set fire to their dumps of coal and the Kifri coal mine. During these operations our troops received valuable assistance from the Russian detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Bicharakhov. On Dec. 8 the troops were withdrawn from the forward area, but the Sakaltutan and Abu Zenbil passes were held and a bridgehead established at Kizil Robat, with a view to further action in the future. Our casualties were very small, in spite of the difficulties of terrain.

On Dec. 9 Khanakin was occupied and the communications in that area improved.

After describing the operations which led to the capture of Hit, Khan, Baghdad, Ana and Haditha, together with the staff of the Fifth Turkish Division, the commandant of Ana, two regimental commanders, 213 officers, and 5022 other ranks, inclusive of Germans, 12 guns, 47 machine guns, and great quantities of rifles, the report states that on the northeast front a small column was sent at the beginning of January as far as Pal Tak, at the foot of the Tak-i-Girra Pass. It met with no opposition, and on its return occupied Kasr-i-Shirin. Toward the end of the month, the state of famine to which the Turks had reduced Northern Persia made it expedient to open the main trade route via Kermanshah in order to get supplies to the poor inhabitants of the towns and villages, and to provide them with an outlet for their home manufactures. With this object in view, the garrison of Kasr-i-Shirin was increased, small posts were pushed toward Kermanshah. A large amount of tribal labor was also employed in improving the road, which was in a lamentable state of disrepair. The continuance of wet weather up to that date, coupled with snow on the high ground east of the Tak-i-Girra pass, had rendered the maintenance of troops along the road a matter of extreme difficulty.

In the time of General Marshall's predecessor, the Civil Commissioner, Sir Percy Cox, had strongly urged that the whole of the Euphrates line from Feludja to Nasirya should be brought under military and civil control, but at that time circumstances did not permit of any extension of British military responsibilities. By the middle of December, 1917, however, the military position had completely changed owing to the magnificent successes gained by General Allenby in Palestine. General Marshall says he therefore considered that the time was ripe to establish a firm control of the line of the Euphrates, and by that means encourage and assist in the development of the rich agricultural lands in that area. To that end I issued orders for troops to be dispatched from Nasirya and Baghdad to garrison various villages, thus establishing through communication by river between Basra and Feludja and controlling the development of local resources throughout the lower Euphrates valley. Over this area was also desirable in order that the sheikhs of important towns like Kerbela, Nedjet, Hilla and Diwaniya might be brought more closely into the sphere of British influence, and that pro-Turk sympathizers might be expelled.

Care was taken not to establish troops in either of the religious cities of Kerbela and Nedjet, and they were quartered at a distance. The inhabitants of Nedjet are, for the most part, well-disposed holy people, but there is in addition a proportion

of irreconcilables in the town. On Jan. 12 some of these fired on the troops exercising near the town, causing a few casualties. Not wishing to injure a town which is full of sacred memories for Muhammadans, General Marshall decided to punish two of the leading sheikhs who were known to be responsible for the offense, and to levy a heavy fine. The sheikhs, however, fled before they could be arrested, and they became outlaws.

Meantime, the development of the Hilla area has proceeded apace. Many hundred tons of seed grain have been planted, and to assist in bringing the harvest into Baghdad, a branch line down to Hilla is being made, which is expected to be open for traffic by the middle of May. General Marshall has every confidence that this scheme will prove beneficial and enable this force to be dependent largely on local produce.

The riverain tribes of the Euphrates had long been independent, and though the capture of Feludja and Ramadi had produced a very marked effect upon them, and checked any serious attempt at hostile action, nevertheless certain minor punitive operations had been necessitated. These took the form of dispatching small columns of all arms, assisted by river gunboats, by means of which the towers of recalcitrant chiefs were demolished and the tribe in question punished. Five such expeditions were sent out from Nasirya be-

tween November and February, and were uniformly successful. Though of a minor nature, nevertheless they taxed the troops employed.

A portion of this force is maintained along the Karun River, primarily to protect the oil fields near Tembi, but also to maintain order in Ahwaz, Shushtar and Dizful. In this work the troops have been markedly successful. A disturbance occurred at Shushtar on Nov. 2, during which the British Consulate was threatened, but it was quickly and easily suppressed, thanks to the energetic action of the officers in responsible positions, and by the rapidity with which the troops employed performed a long and difficult march to the scene of action.

On the Tigris the only trouble caused has been due to losses by theft from trains and boats, especially between Kurna and Amara. This district is inhabited by marsh tribes, who in their native swamps are afforded complete immunity against attack by land, as they retreat rapidly into their boats, leaving nothing of value behind.

The tribes between Basra and Nasirya have been absolutely quiet, and have made no hostile movement.

The defenses at Fao have been consolidated and improved, and the examination service of ships entering the Shatt-el-Arab has been effective. During the six months under review 581 vessels other than British and

8466 native craft have been examined.

One of the principal features of the lines of communication has been the rapid development of the port of Basra by the completion of the dockyard and of the first set of wharves, earlier planned, as well as the continuance of the arrangements for improving the working of ocean shipping. A large island at Magill has been raised by dredging to take ocean ships on one side and to load river steamers on the other. The auxiliary annex of Nahr Umr has also given very great assistance with little outlay of material. All this work reflects great credit on the construction branch of the Port Administration and Conservancy.

The period covered by this dispatch contains the worst months of low water, when every day was a constant anxiety with regard to river navigation, and the river was kept open only by the most unremitting care of the buoying establishment. The river-borne tonnage has steadily improved.

Considerable progress has also been shown in the development of the railways in all sections of the lines of communication, and in the improvements of the river ports of the Amara and Kut-el-Amara.

WAR TANKS FOR
TRAINING SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Three tanks for the Tank Camp Training School at Raleigh have just arrived from Gettysburg, Pa. This is the preliminary step to remove all of the tanks, men and equipment from the Pennsylvania station, the government having announced that Raleigh is to be the only tank camp in the United States. Thus far 1000 men are temporarily quartered at the state fair grounds until permanent quarters can be built. More are expected to arrive soon and Colonel Clifton, who is to be in command of the camp, is also expected soon.

EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Trade Board announced on Monday that applications now would be considered for the exportation of all commodities to Russia.

WAR AND TRADE
IN SOUTH AMERICAManufactures Sent to Pacific
Slope by Amazon River and
Pack Train Sell at Less Price
Than Pacific Side Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The Nestor Rengifo, of the city of Buga, in the Cauca Valley of Colombia, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor of a curious fact illustrating the economic effects of the war on prices and trade routes in South America. Mr. Rengifo is a business man largely interested in sugar, cacao, and platinum, the main products of the territory in which his family resides. He said that the high price of commodities on the Pacific slope of the Andes has caused the shipment of manufactured goods all the way up the Amazon to Manaus by ocean-going vessels, thence to the headwaters of the Putumayo in river vessels, and thence across the Andean Cordilleras by pack train to some of the Colombian cities in the Andean ranges, where the goods are sold more cheaply than they can be imported from the Pacific side. This is said to be the first time in the history of South America that such a thing has happened. The distance from the Atlantic to these cities is more than 3000 miles; from the Pacific less than 500. The reasons why this new trade route can now successfully compete with the former one are complex and illustrate conditions obtaining at present in South America very admirably.

There are three principal causes for the new condition. One is that the route for goods from Spain to the mouth of the Amazon is shorter than that from other countries of origin from which imports might be obtained, or from Spain itself, freer from submarine danger, and almost outside of the war zone. Since so few goods are now obtainable from the United States, as formerly, when the New York-Panama-West Coast route was much shorter than the Cadiz-Para-

route, the American competition is greatly reduced; and competition from other European countries is both subject to the submarine menace to the paucity of exports available, and to war embargoes.

Another is that local manufactures in Eastern South America are now highly favored by the shortage of tonnage available for overseas traffic, and by the demands farther north for all the output of American and European factories. Goods made in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro are being shipped in coasting vessels, steam and sail, to the ports of Brazil, and these are free from the risks encountered by their former competitors in the carrying trade, as well as from high insurance rates and similar expenses. Schooners are being built for this trade, and these local manufactures are being stimulated as never before.

The third cause is the high prices on the Pacific everywhere due to the inability of Pacific ports to get tonnage. Japan has been making something out of this condition but her contribution to the needs of the Allies has been such as to prevent her from contributing effectively to any lowering of prices.

So it happens now that South America is becoming more or less economically independent. Remote villages in the Western Andes are getting goods from Buenos Aires and Rio for the first time. This condition may not survive the war, though railways from the Amazon headwaters to the Pacific will some day render Eastern South America a factor to be considered in the trade of the Pacific. The Amazon is the most wonderful natural transportation system in the world, and this state of affairs is illustrating its importance to South American commerce in a very practical way.

CANADIAN FLYER REWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Bureau of Public Information has received the following cable from overseas: "Lieut.-Col. W. A. Bishop, V. C., D. S. O. (with bar) M. C., D. F. C., Canada's greatest fighting aviator, was today made a Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor of the first class and awarded the Croix de Guerre with palm leaf for his distinguished service in the zone of the French armies."

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WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

SOCIALISTS ADOPT JUNKER ATTITUDE

Herr Lensch Extols His Country as "the Standard-Bearer and Protagonist of a Riper and Higher Form of Economics."

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 7.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Proceeding to discuss the origins of the world revolution which he distinguishes as now being in progress, Herr Lensch proclaims them to be the conflict between free trade and protection, and hence preeminently between England and Germany, since the United States, the other "young competitive land," did not until the war "lay off its character as a colonial land and a creditor state."

The German Empire, therefore, emerged as "the new young-capitalistic type, as the real representative of a higher form of capitalist development," and Herr Lensch forthwith launches into an enthusiastic and extremely noteworthy review of the rise of this model of the capitalist state, whose achievements he would have the German proletariat inherit, not abolish.

"The rapid industrial advance which the falling away of the internal customs barriers and the foundation of the empire had brought about in Germany soon led," he writes, "to a complete displacement of commercial interests. It was a fact pregnant with consequences that in addition to the agrarians, it was precisely the representatives of industry who turned to protection in the decade that followed the foundation of the empire. With them there associated itself a section of the bank capital, which in Germany was very early connected with the development of the heavy industry. These were the most powerful and influential classes socially. Naturally, the spearhead of the protective tariff, in so far as it was an industrial one, was directed against England. The tariff kept foreign industrial products away from the home market and created for our own industry, the predominance in and the complete dominance of the German market. At the same time it created the conditions which gave German industry organized superiority over English industry. These consisted, in the first place, of the close connection between industrial and bank capital.

"Precisely because Germany's wealth in capital could in no way measure itself against that of England, our own backwardness had to be abolished by dint of organized management and system. The joint-stock company in its German form proved to be a means of providing industry with the capital it lacked through the medium of the banks. The early and close connection between industrial and bank capital thus led, the longer the protective tariff took root, to that organization of industry in cartels and syndicates that became characteristic of the modern form of capitalism's development. Organized industry, from which the protective tariff kept off foreign competition, was in a position to produce more cheaply, and simultaneously to raise prices for the home market. . . . The cartel or syndicate ruled the market. The fixing of selling prices through associations of capitalists assured the cartels huge profits. These profits were then used for the conquest of the foreign market."

"The greatly extended and highly efficient concerns demanded still more employment than the home market could give them. So they began to work for the foreign market, and in order to be able to compete there the cartel established for those of its members working for abroad a special fund that was fed by the extra profits from the home market. Out of this fund the cartel paid the so-called export premium. With this support at their back German manufacturers were very soon able to appear on the foreign market and there sell their articles cheaper than on the German market; the so-called dumping, which gave the English free trader occasion for much complaint, but also for much secret satisfaction. . . ."

"But it did not stop at this. The competition that had been banished from the home market arose the more powerfully on the world market. Here, however, it was conducted with the weapons of the state's authority. We have already shown that it was the most influential and powerful classes socially that first effected the transition to the protective tariff in Germany. And they did not hesitate to place the state machine energetically in the service of their material interests. They drove the state from one raising of the customs to another. The newly evolved colonial policy went hand in hand with the effort to extend as far as possible the territory subjected by protection to our own industry. Diplomacy was placed every moment at the service of finance, capital, and the more powerful was the state authority at the back of diplomacy the more powerful this assistance proved. A strong fleet, an army ready to strike in the background, were a valuable support in the competition for the world market and for the distribution of the yet 'masterless' remains of the earth's surface. The struggle between capitalists became more and more a struggle between capitalist states, and the more violently it was conducted, the more frequently and threateningly there hung over the people the menace of war."

Although, however, Herr Lensch thus frankly acknowledges that the development of the capitalist system, as witnessed preeminently in Germany, led straight to war, he gives no sign that he regrets the fact. On the contrary, he passes on at once to extol his

country as "the standard bearer and protagonist of a riper and higher form of economics," and concludes this passage with the remark: "By short, it was our backwardness in the economic as in the democratic realm that brought us to the top, and seldom has the Biblical saying, 'The last shall be first' proved so true as with regard to Germany's economic advance."

And he forthwith proceeds to remove any lingering doubt as to his attitude by the following survey of the contrast presented in France. "If, for instance," he writes, "France did not become the land of the new capitalist organization, although by virtue of its greater wealth in capital and of other factors it might very well have been destined to do so, the reason lay precisely in its earlier and higher 'democratic' culture; the economic form of France was decisively influenced by its great revolution by means of which it brought the world 'freedom' and 'democracy,' but itself a distribution of land impossible for great capitalist ends. Still, today two-thirds of the French people are settled on the land as 'free landowners' in dwarfed agricultural towns and villages. The consequence of this distribution of land was the two-child system, an insufficient increase in population and therewith lack of an adequate army of workers for the French factories. Thus the whole industrial development stagnated, capital wandered abroad in the form of loans, and at home the idle rich and the luxury industry grew stronger. This economic development struck France out of the list of leading peoples, and made it, world politically, a dependency of England."

Coming, after this diversion, to his main theme, Herr Lensch reasons that the more Germany develops as the representative of the new capitalist form of economics, the more violent, therefore, became its rivalry with England, "since England was, in fact, the representative of the old, the outlived." And for this reason he scoffs at the discussion as to the pros and cons of protection or free trade, still beloved of certain professors and theorists, who have failed to grasp even yet that "the year 1879 finally put an end to this riddle, for this act of Bismarck's was one of the profoundest causes that led to the present world revolution. By it he set the German locomotive on a rail along which it must, of unavoidable necessity, ultimately collide with the English."

Not that Bismarck acted knowingly. "A development of that kind no one could foresee in 1879, least of all Bismarck, who was but a layman in questions of political economy. Had he seen it coming, he would perhaps have prevented a step so heavy with consequences, for nothing lay further from his policy than a possible conflict with the old sea queen, whom he preferred to exclude completely from his continental policy."

"For us," writes Herr Lensch, "the present recognition suffices that Bismarck's decision of 1879—viewed from the standpoint of historic development—thrust Germany into the rôle of the revolutionary, that is, into that of a state which is to the rest of the world the standard bearer of a higher, riper form of economics. Having recognized that, we shall have grasped that in the present world revolution Germany represents the revolutionary, its great opponent, England, the counter-revolutionary side."

AMERICAN SHIPPING GAIN BREAKS RECORD

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American ship production gains have broken all records. The output of American shipyards for the 12 months ending Oct. 1 was 70 per cent of the entire world's greatest annual pre-war output, according to figures made available to the United Press on Monday.

Compared with this, it has been revealed that Germany and Austria lost 39 per cent of their tonnage since America became a belligerent. Through seizure, the Teutonic Alliance lost 3,735,000 deadweight tons.

The greatest annual pre-war output of the world was in 1913, when approximately 4,750,000 deadweight tons of shipping were built. America's output in the last 12 months aggregated close to 2,900,000 deadweight tons.

Although Germany has surrounded her merchant fleet with the utmost secrecy, compilations of available facts disclose the German and Austrian combined merchant tonnage to be approximately 10,000,000. This figure, of course, includes all of their coastwise bottoms, many of which are too small for transatlantic trade. The net loss, through seizure, therefore, is much more severe than the figures indicate.

LIQUOR MEN SEEK TO FORCE SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A vigorous effort is being made by St. Louis liquor interests to force express companies to deliver shipments of liquor consigned to individuals living in dry territory. Many mandamus suits have been filed to compel delivery in the State of Missouri.

John H. Holliday, counsel for the American Express Company, states that officials in dry territory are threatening the arrest of express agents who undertake delivery of liquors to consignees. There is a provision in the state laws that liquor may be delivered for personal use, but there is a disposition on the part of county officials to override it. Judge B. F. Klene of the St. Louis Circuit Court, has held recently that this right of delivery must be upheld. In the case in question, an order was entered by agreement, directing the express company to transport goods pending the final determination of the suit in the supreme court.

WOMEN SEEKING NEW YORK OFFICES

List of 2387 Candidates Includes Only 124 of Their Names, but Covers Wide Variety of State, City and County Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although the list of New York women seeking office at the Nov. 5 election is not a long one, including only about 124 names, still it is a list that covers nearly every office in state, county, city and village. One woman, a member of the Socialist Labor Party, which nominates a candidate by petition only, is running for Governor; both Socialists and Prohibitionists are running candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and for Secretary of State. The Socialists have also two women nominees for justice of the Supreme Court and five out of eight women nominees for Congress, the Democrats having two and the Republicans one.

It is not thought, however, that any of these candidates will get anything but experience from their campaigns. Among the 11 women who have won nominations for state senator, Mrs. Mary G. Brewer of Staten Island, an active suffrage worker, running on the Republican ticket, is considered to have a good chance. A former anti-suffragist, Mrs. Kate F. Southmayd of Brooklyn, is also a Republican candidate. A Socialist, Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly, is opposing Senator James A. Foley in Murphy's own Tammany district.

Twenty-three women are seeking places in the State Assembly; others are running for county treasurer, town clerk, collector, assessor, receiver of taxes, alderman, board of education, constable, sheriff and even for coroner.

According to the official list of the Secretary of State, there are 2387 offices to be filled at the November election. That the new women voters as a whole are not eager to capture those places for themselves and attempt to get control of the affairs of city and state, as the opponents of woman suffrage prophesied, is proven by the small number of them, in comparison with the men voters, that are running for office. The rank and file seem to show a decided preference for going ahead slowly and doing their full duty as private citizens without seeking extra responsibilities.

Call Issued to Women

Miss Mary Garrett Hay Urges Them to Be Sure and Register

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"You must pay back your debt to the city and State of New York, which gave you many benefits, such as free schooling and protection to life and property, by placing at their service through the ballot box your judgment, your knowledge, your ideals, and you must back up our army at the front by registering in order to vote into office men who will efficiently and enthusiastically support the government's policies," urges Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chief of the city's suffragist forces, in an appeal to women voters calling upon them to be sure to register this week.

Registration is necessary, as she points out, in order to vote at the election on November 5, and also to enroll in the party of one's choice. Moreover, Miss Hay added, there are two unselfish practical reasons why women should not neglect this civic duty, that is, to help the men of New York, by working side by side with them in the field of politics and civics, and also to help the unfranchised women in other states, for woman suffrage will be harmed or benefited by the action of the New York women voters, she believes. "Let us, because of our numbers and enthusiasm, win the all-American woman voters' championship," urged Miss Hay.

The City Suffrage Party is doing everything possible to get out a large woman vote, and its captains have been canvassing homes and office buildings, department stores, shops, settlements and factories, distributing leaflets calling upon the women to register and telling them when and where. Many more flyers have been given by the school-teachers to the children to take home to their parents.

Slides have also been made to be shown in motion-picture theaters throughout the city and state to remind women in the audiences of their civic duty. In fact, the organization is making every possible effort to get out the woman vote in full force.

NORTH-CAROLINA BOYS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Plans have been made for the first North Carolina state older boys' conference, to be held in Greensboro Oct. 25 to 27. An elaborate program has been arranged, and high schools, churches, Sunday schools, civic organizations, Boy Scouts and Y. M. C. A. groups in all sections of the State will send delegates. As a war measure, the conference is regarded as of great importance, in that it will have great influence on boys of 18 who have registered for military service.

ILLINOIS WOMEN'S VOTE RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Women of Illinois may vote only for three trustees of the State University at the general election in November. Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General, has

forwarded an opinion to the Secretary of State in which he holds that women cannot vote for the \$60,000,000 hard roads bond issue, the Constitutional Convention proposition, and the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which are to be submitted to the voters. The opinion says that the three propositions are derived from the Constitution, which prevents women from balloting on them. The opinion cites part of the opinion of the State Supreme Court on this point, handed down when the Illinois suffrage law was held to be constitutional.

OIL REFINING PLAN FOR BRUNSWICK, GA.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—One of the largest oil refinery stations in the country, involving, it is understood, an investment of several million dollars, is to be located in Brunswick. Representatives of the Atlantic Refining Company on Sept. 30 exercised their option on 500 acres of land and a half-mile of water-front property just north of the city, on which will be established a refinery which is to supply the entire South from Norfolk to Jacksonville, Fla. It has been announced that the company plans to have a capacity of 3600 barrels of refined oil per day. The crude oil will be brought to Brunswick from Mexico in tank ships.

GASOLINE SALES RESTRICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—All gasoline sales in Los Angeles will be restricted to the period from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., at the request of the Pacific Coast director of the oil division, Fuel Administration, according to notices which have been appearing in the local newspapers. This will result in some saving of gasoline, as well as the release of a number of men, and while it is understood that the government is merely requesting the action, it will be strictly observed by every dealer in gasoline and engine distillate.

LIQUOR TRADE AN 'ECONOMIC MENACE'

New Zealand Business Men so Conclude and Show Closing Hotels Will Effect Saving Despite Large Tribute Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Begun in Christchurch in the South Island, the "National Efficiency" campaign of the New Zealand Temperance Party was taken up with enthusiasm in Auckland. The basis of the campaign is the recent report by the National Efficiency Board in favor of the total abolition of the liquor trade, with compensation. This compensation has been estimated at £4,500,000.

The new campaign is ranged from Auckland in the North to Dunedin in the South, as shown by the presence of the Rev. R. S. Gray of the latter city, representing the New Zealand (Temperance) Alliance. On the platform were Mr. George Bell, M. P., for Victoria, British Columbia; Mr. James Simpson, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; and Mr. N. D. Bailey, vice-president of the Labor Party of Manitoba, all temperance workers who had come from Canada to take part in the campaign.

In his address, the Rev. Mr. Gray said that business men in New Zealand had come to the conclusion that the liquor trade was an economic menace. At first the New Zealand Alliance had not been in favor of the compensation proposal of the Efficiency Board. The alliance had always been opposed to compensation, but business men had shown that the payment of £4,500,000 to close the hotels finally, would soon effect a great saving, and at last the alliance had agreed, its members feeling that they could not accept the responsibility of keeping the trade going one moment longer.

"This is a time of testing for nations and systems and individuals," said Mr. Gray. "The crisis has tested the liquor system, which for 1000 years

has fastened itself like a parasite on the national life, and in this testing the traffic has been found wanting. We will bring the liquor system to this test: What has been its attitude to the nation during this war? Has it helped the Empire or hindered it? Last year, when it became a serious question whether we should win the war, the trade said, in effect, 'Let the nation perish, for we must live.'

"When the submarine menace was causing the greatest concern, when food was scarce, when little children were suffering because of the lack of milk, the brewers of Britain were destroying annually 500,000,000 half-quartern loaves in the shape of grain. From the beginning of the war up till January of this year 4,720,000 tons of grain and 390,000 tons of sugar have been destroyed by the brewery trade. When Lord Rhonda issued a statement giving figures showing the tremendous waste of food owing to the submarine campaign, six times that quantity was being destroyed by the drink traffic. Forty 'drink' ships have been bringing grain from prohibition America to be destroyed by the liquor traffic in England, and the brave men of the mine sweepers have been protecting them. In 1918 there would have been 160 voyages of ships of 6000 tons each for the purpose of supplying grain for brewing, and these ships could have transported 280,000 troops from America. What has happened in England was occurring also in New Zealand, for the liquor trade was the same everywhere—it had a strangle hold on the strongest man in the Empire, Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, who had said that of the three enemies—Germany, Austria and drink—drink was the strongest."

Mr. L. M. Isitt, Member of Parliament for Christchurch North, said: "No one knows when the war will end, but after the physical strife economic strife will be ushered in. All the money in the country will be needed, and there will be £10,000,000 in interest yearly on war loans to be met. More than £5,000,000 is wasted in New Zealand by the liquor traffic every year, and it is calculated that double that sum is lost yearly, owing to the operations of the trade. Will the people of the Dominion allow a waste of £10,000,000 a year from this traffic?"

ANTI-TRUST CASES TO BE POSTPONED

United States Government to Ask Supreme Court to Delay Such Hearings, Temporarily, Because of War Conditions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon the government's motion, the Supreme Court is to be asked to postpone consideration at the present term of all pending anti-trust suits, because of the war. Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney-General, announced on Monday that motions to this effect would be formally filed in the court on Tuesday.

In making the announcement, Mr. Gregory said it was the government's purpose to follow the same policy relative to the prosecution of trust cases as was inaugurated last year when, in order to prevent any steps being taken that might disturb business, it was decided to pass over, temporarily, the pending trust proceedings. Among such cases now before the court are those of the government against the so-called Anthracite Coal Trust, the United States Steel Corporation, the Eastman Kodak Company, Associated Bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada, and the American Can Company. With the exception of the Steel Corporation case, and probably one other, it is understood agreements already have been made between counsel for postponements.

Rockford, Ill.—For the first time in the 70 years of its history, German is not included in the Rockford College curriculum this year, and the German club and table, which had been established by the German-born instructor for her students, have been abandoned. The enrollment in the French and Spanish classes is unusually large.

GERMAN LANGUAGE DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

Rockford, Ill.—For the first time in the 70 years of its history, German is not included in the Rockford College curriculum this year, and the German club and table, which had been established by the German-born instructor for her students, have been abandoned. The enrollment in the French and Spanish classes is unusually large.

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MEN IN MANY BRANCHES OF INDUSTRY UNITE TO WIN THE WAR

WIDESPREAD LABOR DISPUTES IN SPAIN

Profiteering and Low Wages Cause Large Number of Strikes—German Agents Contribute to the Disorders

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—One of the curious features, as it will seem to many people, of the synthetic general strike, as it may be termed, a movement in which spontaneously and without co-operation more or less general strikes have broken out all over Spain, is the variety of causes from which the various conflicts seem to have sprung, and the diversity of the demands made by the workers. But when the case is understood, the logic of the situation is enhanced rather than otherwise. Here a community may on the surface seem to have been proceeding harmoniously, though under certain restrictions of food and the like imposed by the war, and there may not appear to be any reason for an upset. Suddenly a little incident, extremely trivial in itself and not connected with any great cause, occurs, and in a moment the workers in this department throw down their tools, those in other departments do likewise, there is a meeting that night in the Casa del Pueblo, and the workers in other trades determine to come out on strike in sympathy. The local general strike is then complete, and a series of demands are formulated in which better conditions of work, better pay and a few special privileges are asked for.

This course of procedure with variations according to circumstances is what is taking place all over the country; but the fact that a trivial incident was the apparent cause of the trouble, and that at the moment the demands of the men were not clear, only indicated a strong undercurrent, perhaps even unconscious, discontent, none the less real for being unconscious. The men have real grievances, and their societies are not organized and managed with skill and thoroughness as is the case in other countries, so that their demands and rights are not presented as they should be. Of course in the majority of cases better wages are demanded, and the demand must be considered fair. In comparison with his brothers in other countries the Spanish workman of all classes is very badly paid; skilled men in various trades get only four or five pesetas a day, often not so much, and are striking now for an increase of only a few centimos. The cost of living in Spain since the war began has greatly increased, but wages have not increased in proportion and the task of the working classes is intensely difficult. Yet employers in many cases are thriving through the war, and the situation is aggravated by the holding up of stocks of food and the profiteering of those who sell it. The very diversity of the apparent surface causes of the strikes, the sudden and spontaneous way in which they originate, are really proof of the reality of the grievances of the people.

The variety of circumstances is really remarkable. At Almeria, Toledo and other places there have been strikes through the demands of the carpenters for better wages. At Toledo they demanded that those who received less than 2.25 pesetas daily should have an increase of 25 centimos added to it. Eventually the employers conceded these terms. Now at Gijón, a busy place with a good port on the north coast, there are large bottle factories, from one of which alone are produced 130,000 bottles daily; while another comparatively small factory, has an output of 10,000 bottles a day. Here the employees, to the number of some 300, demanded an increase of 25 per cent on all piecework rates, and as they did not get it, they went out on strike. The tendency to strikes has extended to the Balearic Isles, and at Palma, in Majorca, the bricklayers and others engaged in the building trade set the proceedings going with demands for minimum wages which, in the case of the best-paid men, was only 3.50 pesetas, and a maximum of four was allowed. This was eventually granted. The employees in the thread factories also struck.

At Alicante, which has large shoe-making interests, two employees in a factory were dismissed, and the rest at once struck in sympathy. The employees in other factories came out, and soon Alicante found itself in a state of partial suspension, the workers in the meantime having put in a demand for a 50 per cent increase in their wages. At Vigo, which exports large quantities of tinned fish, the head of a packing house dismissed two employees. It is said that one of the men was asked to do something outside his proper duties and demurred, whereupon he was dismissed, and the other man suffered the same fate for making an inquiry into the subject. Out came all the employees here and elsewhere, and the dispute rapidly achieved the proportions of a general strike, the men demanding the reinstatement of the two who were dismissed, and various concessions including a gift of 500 pesetas to their society. The fishing vessels began to put into other ports. This story might be extended almost indefinitely. No quarter and no business or trade in Spain appears to be immune from the tendency to strike at the present moment. Some of the strikes are settled before they become really serious, but new ones are started elsewhere immediately.

and the general volume of striking by no means decreases.

Of these movements still in progress those in the mining district of Ciudad Real, where the important coal pits of Puertollano are situated, and the Barcelona strikes are the most important. The shortage of coal is one of the chief difficulties of Spain at the present time. She is not producing enough for her requirements and the difficulties of importation are understood. The menace to the needs of the factories and the requirements and comfort of the population in the coming winter is well known. Not ton of coal that it is possible to raise from the Spanish pits can be spared; the people know it, so do the men who work in the pits. But more than once lately there has been the most serious trouble in the coal fields, and now there is the new strike in the Puertollano pits.

The increased cost of living is the main cause, and it must be said that here the colliers have formulated an original scheme of demands which in its general form seems to some to embrace ideals. They have asked that for every ton of coal that they bring up from the mines a sum of 75 centimos (since reduced to 50 centimos) shall be paid to a new society to be set up for the amelioration of the lot.

The idea is that this new institution shall be of a cooperative character and shall be called the Caja Patronal for the benefit of the workers in the mining district of Puertollano. For each ton of coal raised from the pits 50 centimos, or half a peseta, is to be paid monthly to a special account in the Banco de España. The management of the fund according to this scheme will be undertaken by a committee of administration consisting of four employers and three employees, and the Alcalde of Puertollano as president of the local Junta of Social Reforms. The funds, as they accumulate, are to be devoted to various specified purposes. First, cooperative establishments are to be set up at which the men and their families may buy food and other necessities at reduced prices. Then workmen's dwellings are to be built and conditions established by which, after a number of years, the workers may acquire them as their own property. Next a system of pensions is to be set up in favor of the employees who have served for a specified number of years, and free primary schools for the children of the employees are to be established. Apart from this scheme, there are demands for increases of wages on the part of the surface workers.

The employers consider that the demands are Utopian and excessive. When they were first formulated on the 75 centimos per ton scale, they pointed out that on the basis of a production of 3000 tons a day from the Puertollano pits they would have a little matter of 2250 pesetas a day, or 70,000 a month, to pay to this fund. The answer of the workers was that the men were good-humored about it. They went away from the black mining district to their families in the country, saying they were glad of the rest, and they determined that as many of them as were necessary should remain on duty to attend to the ventilation of the pit shafts.

So it is up and down in Spain, and Barcelona comes in at last, as it was sure to do. But the case here is different, and there is not by any means any confidence that the strikes rise from the instinct and the necessities of the working classes. Here are the German espionage and creation-of-difficulties headquarters; here the preparations are being made for the initiation of that civil war which the Germans and pro-Germans have promised Spain in case she departs from her neutrality. All movements in Barcelona are suspect. Just when there is the comforting news from Washington that the steamship, *Mar del Norte*, is sailing for Spain with 10,794 precious bales of cotton for the Barcelona mills, there is this strike, which began at Badalona some six miles out from the city, and speedily led to serious happenings. The soldiers had to be called out, the strikers stoned the soldiers, and what followed was very sad.

Señor García Prieto, Minister of the Interior, at once went to Barcelona to lend his assistance in the cause of conciliation. On the eve of this conflict there was a notable declaration in the newspaper, *La Lucha*, which is controlled by Señor Marcelino Domingo, the Republican deputy who is such a trouble to the monarchist parties in the Cortes. The statement read as follows: "A rumor is in circulation that it is intended to bring about a general strike in Barcelona tomorrow. We are convinced that if anything of that kind is contemplated—which we doubt—the organized societies of the working classes have nothing to do with it. A general strike at the present time would not only be inopportune; one may say with deep knowledge that the object of such a strike would be to produce a disturbance which would serve desires and objects that are repugnant to us." As this Barcelona strike, then, is evidently so different from the others, it need not, despite its magnitude, be further discussed.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF HOGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—All indications are that this winter will see the largest receipts of hogs on the Chicago market ever recorded, says Armour & Company, in their weekly review of trade.

RAILROAD MEN GO TO BUILDING SHIPS

War Industry Has Taken Up Slack Caused by Curtailment of the Service Says an Official of Brotherhood of Firemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"It is to the shipbuilding industry that railroad men of Southern California are particularly indebted for taking up the slack," said Kinney Walton, general chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers on the Santa Fé coast lines between San Francisco and Albuquerque, in speaking of labor conditions in Southern California.

The curtailment of service by the railroads let a large number of engineers and firemen out of employment in this locality. The firemen, as a class, were more affected by the draft than the engineers, but the draft did not take nearly as many men of either as were let out of service. If the shipbuilding industry had not been able to absorb these men, a serious condition would have developed, as there is no other industry here where railroad men in large numbers could have found suitable employment and it would have been a case of moving elsewhere.

"As it is, most of the men who have been dropped from railroad service are now at the shipyards, and earning from 35 to 50 per cent more money than they earned as railroad men. A smaller number have gone to the oil fields and with the tool companies, but, on account of the scarceness of materials, there is not the opportunity there."

"Railroad men, on the whole—over 90 per cent of them, I would say—are enthusiastically in favor of government control of the railroads, and are working hard to make it a success. They realize that every shipment delayed, every train late, every bit of inefficiency in our transportation systems, is giving aid and comfort to the enemy and delaying the final victory. "The raise in wages authorized by Director-General McAdoo, effective last January by what is known as General Order No. 27, relieved the wage situation to a large extent, but the railroad men are yet much underpaid in comparison with other skilled labor. There had been no raise in wages on the coast lines of the Santa Fé system for a number of years, and the increases given by that order do not bring the rates of pay for railroad men near what they should be, according to present standards."

"But the greatest need of the railroad men at the present time, and the end toward which all of the brotherhoods are striving, is for a standardization of labor as well as rate of pay. Wages in railroad operating employment have always been according to a local or company scale."

"Another thing which has come into official recognition with the government control is what is known as the Chicago agreement, which was made by the four brotherhoods at Chicago in 1913. This provided that the maximum monthly run in passenger service should be 4800 miles and in freight service 3800 miles. This agreement has never met with the approval of the railroad executives, and there has been every effort on their part to bring it into disrepute. By the order of Director-General McAdoo this agreement becomes effective and binding upon the railroads as of November first next."

"It is doubtful if many of the men who have left the railroads will ever return. A large number have already declined to do so. I have no doubt, however, that the condition of the railroad men will very greatly improve with the changed order of things. Certainly railroad men have before them a brighter prospect than they have ever had before."

MR. GOMPERS' APPEAL TO BRITISH MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England

LONDON, England.—In view of the urgent need for increased coal production to meet the requirements of Great Britain and the Allies, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has made the following appeal: "From the time of my arrival in England four days ago up to this moment the first-hand direct information given me bears the fact that the supreme consideration in the war is, and must be, coal. In the fighting front the allied armies now have no fear as to the final result. The gravest danger both to our fighting men and

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to our civilian population at home in Great Britain is the shortage of coal. Great Britain must not only serve her own people but the people of France and Italy with coal. She must furnish the coal for the ships to bring American troops and American supplies to this country and to her allies. With these facts before me I can only join in the appeal to the miners of Great Britain to do their level best. Every ton of coal mined, in addition to that normally produced, is one of the most effective blows to Kaiserism and the militarism of Germany. Every pound of coal which can be possibly saved in the homes of the people will tip so much sooner to win the war for freedom, justice and democracy, and give us all the opportunity of a permanent peace."

With the object of preventing wasteful disposal of refuse by local authorities, the National Salvage Council have instituted a cinder-saving campaign, and are urging upon local authorities the advisability of screening their refuse. It is reckoned that if the cinders now going to waste were saved it would result in a saving of £2,894,000 per annum, taking the price of coal as 26s. a ton. In terms of labor, it is computed that, on the basis of the colliery output for 1916, it would take 11,008 miners working for a year to raise the amount of coal which, in heat value, would be equivalent to the cinders dumped annually into municipal refuse heaps.

The salvage council's investigations have revealed the fact that every year 3,745,000 tons of cinders are either tipped or burnt in destructors. At a moderate estimate, this is considered equivalent to 2,675,000 tons of coal. It is, however, pointed out that in some cases local authorities use their destructors for the purpose of raising steam. The steam-raising power of the refuse burnt last year in destructors has been put down as approximately equivalent to 449,000 tons of coal. Deducting this amount, it leaves an equivalent of 2,226,000 tons of coal a year wasted in London alone.

The coal shortage has also resulted in a greatly increased demand for Cheshire peat. The price in consequence has already increased over 100 per cent, 40s. being recently charged for a thousand blocks, and it is expected that prices will rise still higher as the demand is greater than the supply.

WOMEN NOW DOING FORESTRY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—More than one-half of the national forests in the Oregon-Washington district have made use of the services of women as look-outs, patrols, and in nursery work within the present season, according to reports received at forestry headquarters here. Forestry work heretofore has been considered men's work.

PORTO RICAN WORKERS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Seventeen hundred Porto Ricans have just arrived at Fayetteville, N. C. to do construction work at Camp Bragg, where the largest artillery cantonment in the United States is to be built. The men were taken in three trains from the port of arrival in this country directly to the camp, where quarters had been provided for them.

LAREDO, TEX., GETS CONVENTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The acceptance of Laredo, Tex., by the American Federation of Labor for the international labor conference on Nov. 13 in response to the invitation of the American Federation of Labor, has been announced by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

\$4,550,000 FOR DRY DOCK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A bill appropriating \$4,550,000 for purchase by the Navy Department of the dry dock now being built at Boston by the State of Massachusetts and 100 acres of adjoining land, has been passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate.

NEW ORLEANS HAS WAR LABOR BOARD

Organization Just Perfected Designed to Insure Industrial Peace in Orleans Parish Now and at Termination of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—New Orleans has answered the nation's call for greater efficiency among workers by the organization of the first municipal war labor board ever formed. Patterned after the famous Taft-Walsh board, which has made history in the settlement of labor troubles, the New Orleans War Labor Board, formed at a mass meeting of 6000 workers in Lafayette Square on Saturday night, consists of 12 members, six representing employers, three representing white workers and three representing Negro workers. The plan behind this organization is that instead of having to appeal to Washington for the adjustment of its labor troubles, New Orleans can settle its own disputes between employers and workers at home, and settle them with the least friction and the least misunderstanding, because all the men on the board will be familiar with local conditions of work and workers from the ground up.

This War Labor Board consists of the executive committee of the Loyalty League, which will be completely organized at the first meeting of the board on Tuesday. Both the Loyalty League and the War Labor Board are the direct outgrowths of recent labor agitation here, when certain employers endeavored to secure the removal of Hans A. M. Jacobsen, Federal Employment Service Director for the State, because he opposed their efforts to hold down wages below the scale established by the government. Investigation by Judge J. B. Denmore, chairman of the United States Employment Service; A. H. Larned, special agent of the employment service, and others, led to the complete official repudiation of Mr. Jacobsen, and a strong intimation to the city government that, this being one of the few states without loyalty leagues, it would be better to organize one at once.

As a result, under the leadership of Harold Newman, former city commissioner, the War Labor Board was formed as a step beyond the demands of the federal government, with the Loyalty League as a background to it. The main object of the league is to keep every man at work six days a week, but instead of merely having power to drive idlers to work, the centralized force of the league, as embodied in the War Labor Board, was given by unanimous resolution of the mass meeting, the power to promote and maintain industrial peace not only during the war, but for an indefinite period afterward as well. In other words, this organization is to be a permanent board of mediation between employer and employee, and likewise a permanent police body to see that every man physically able to work is working. Its scope is wide as embodied in the resolutions, which state its functions as follows:

"To consider questions of industrial differences and the regulation thereof, and to function in Orleans parish, along the lines and under the general rules followed by the National War Board, in a constant effort to promote and maintain industrial peace, especially during the war, but thereafter also."

"To take up and consider all questions affecting industry, as well as such general questions of public interest as it may deem advisable to go into for the common good, and to exert its influence for the right solution of moral, social and economic problems."

The resolution also commits every one to "abide by its (the executive committee's) decisions and to carry out its decrees."

The mass meeting and organization of the league and board followed a banquet to 900 white employers and employees, and another at which 600

NEGRO WORKERS AT DOWN. GOV. R. G. PLEASANT, MAYOR BELMONT, DR. P. H. SAUNDERS AND CLIFF WILLIAMS, ORIGINATOR OF THE LOYALTY LEAGUE PLAN, WERE AMONG THE SPEAKERS. A NEGRO MIXED CHORUS OF 300 VOICES FURNISHED MUSIC, AND THE MEETING WAS THE LARGEST AND MOST PROMISING OF REAL RESULT OF ANY HELD IN NEW ORLEANS IN THE PAST DECADE. A NEGRO AUXILIARY OF THE LOYALTY LEAGUE WAS FORMED, WITH SIX NEGROES AS DIRECTORS, AND SIX WHITE MEN AS AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Organization Just Perfected Designed to Insure Industrial Peace in Orleans Parish Now and at Termination of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Wyoming's wheat crop has been harvested without loss, due to the labor furnished by men and women in contributing towns and cities.

In every locality in the State, the labor shortage was so acute that farmers were forced to call upon Wyoming towns for help. The organization of "Four o'clock Crews," in all towns answered the problem. The "crews," consisting of men and women, left their business in towns and were taken to the fields in autos at 4 o'clock each afternoon to work two to three hours in the fields. The "crews" were organized in the majority of instances by patriotic societies and commercial clubs. Farmers paid regular wages for the work.

Women school teachers, prior to the opening of schools in the State, contributed a large amount of labor in the harvests.

SHIPYARD MEN TO WORK A FULL WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Steel shipyard workers here who are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, have decided that as a measure of patriotism they will work a full week hereafter, of 48 hours each week. This action was taken after the boilermakers had for two successive Saturdays refused to do any work after noon, as a protest against the Macy Board's delay in announcing its award on a question submitted to it from here concerning the discharge of workmen. Their stand was abandoned after Mayor George L. Baker and Governor James Withycombe had publicly demanded that they return to work in order that the government's war program should not be hampered by delays to shipbuilding.

OREGON CALL FOR 5000 APPLE PICKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—A call for 5000 apple pickers to save the crop of the Hood River Valley, in this State, has been sent out. Shortage of labor this year has brought the apple growers face to face with a serious problem in connection with their harvest. Women and children are to be utilized to some extent in sorting and packing the apples, but men are urgently needed in numbers to pick the fruit.

CONFERENCE HELD BY WOMEN WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DERBY, England.—Under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, the annual conference of delegates to the Trade Union Congress, representing trades in which women are employed, was held at Derby, Miss Gertrude Tuckwell presided, and amongst others, Mr. J. R. Clynes and Mr. Arthur Henderson were present and addressed the meeting. In her presidential address Miss Tuckwell emphasized the fact that wages should not be determined by the sex of the worker. Women, she declared, must insist upon the same pay for the same job, and must refuse to be used as blacklegs and to debase the standard of living. Mr. Clynes paid a tribute to the women who weekly, if not daily, represented the interests of women at Westminster by visiting ministers of state and government departments. This valuable work, he stated, was helping to elevate the status of women, and was giving them an influence in the industrial world they never had before. Mr. Clynes pointed out that in many industries women who had silently submitted to a wrong for a long time had struck and then commenced to organize. He wanted to see that situation reversed. They should, he said, organize first, and if they did that he believed they would not have to strike at all.

In the evening a public meeting was held in connection with the Women's Trade Union League. Mr. J. H. Thomas addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks congratulated the women on the stand they had taken against allowing themselves to be exploited on account of their sex. His recent strong attitude in regard to the railway women, he explained, in no way sacrificed the women's case, but was based upon a fundamental of collective bargaining, namely, the necessity of observing agreements entered into by governing bodies. It was because the women had acted in defiance of the executive's instructions that he had pursued the line of policy he always adopted, whether he was dealing with women or men, which was that agreements must be observed on both sides. Negotiations in regard to the railway strike, he stated, were progressing, and he hoped before long to be able to announce a settlement, not only for the women, but for the men also. He considered it undesirable that women should be organized merely as women, he wanted them to be part of one organization with men, so that they might work together in their common interests in industry.

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CHICAGO FACING TREASURY DEFICIT

Need of Revision of Present Fiscal System of the City Is Urged to Provide Against Future Recurrences of Trouble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—With the city of Chicago facing a deficit estimated by the city comptroller to be not less than \$3,000,000, considerable concern is felt by city authorities, and a special committee of the City Council has been appointed to study the financial situation with a view of devising means for meeting the shortage. The legal switching of funds to meet the urgent pay roll demands has been discussed, but it is argued that this is only a makeshift, and that, sooner or later, some more adequate means must be devised to put city financial affairs on a solid basis.

As early as December, 1917, after a preliminary survey, the Chicago Bureau of Efficiency stated that it appeared that the city was facing a serious deficit in its corporate fund. "It is equally apparent that this deficit is not due to any decrease in revenue up to the present time," the report said, "but that it is to be attributed entirely to the practice that has prevailed in recent years of permitting appropriations and expenditures to exceed income." To what extent the present situation may be due to this cause seems not to have been determined.

The city authorities last November urged that a special session of the Legislature be called to provide financial relief. The city at that time was facing a deficit in its pay roll fund on account of salary increases for policemen and firemen. In order to help the municipality out of its dilemma, bankers undertook to cash pay roll warrants, and this advance now constitutes part of the estimated deficit. In this way the city avoided borrowing in the usual way; that is, by issuing bonds, or on tax warrants. This bank financing, like the switching of funds, was only a temporary remedy. On the matter of calling a special session of the Legislature, the Chicago Bureau of Efficiency, in a letter published Dec. 12, 1917, stated "that before a special session of the Legislature is called, and before this bureau and other civic organizations may properly be expected to join in the request for such session, the city authorities should furnish more specific information than is contained in any statement yet put forth as to the necessity for legislative relief."

The letter pointed out that the condition of the city's financial affairs at that time was not new. It is said that war conditions had, by adding to the cost of government, merely accentuated the situation, and called the attention of the City Council to the fact that, months before, the need for a comprehensive survey of the city finances was known, and that a resolution had been passed in the council providing for such survey. The bureau pointed out that the situation at that time was too acute to await completion of such survey, but it was hinted that the city authorities, upon such investigation, might find that the necessities were not so great as were supposed, and by curtailing expenses, as was done under somewhat similar circumstances in 1912 and 1913, emergency legislation might be avoided.

The Bureau of Efficiency insisted that any program submitted should include provisions which gave assurance for permanent improvement, so that similar conditions in the city's financial affairs might not develop within a few years. The bureau contended that the city of Chicago could not go on forever meeting recurring financial crises by the simple expedient of authorizing higher taxes, and urged that the city authorities do more than merely ask for a larger taxing power, but should ask, and the public should demand, the reorganization of the local government along the lines designed to insure greater efficiency and economy than is now practicable.

The special session of the Legislature was not called, and the survey of the city's financial condition has not yet been completed. There is a feeling, among some citizens, that if the city was in need of putting itself on a permanent sound financial basis at the time the special session of the Legislature was requested, there is now even more need for getting at the root of the trouble. Criticism of the present condition of affairs is not directed so much at the city authorities as at the expensive system of local government in vogue. The thought advanced here is that if there is a need for greater revenue a careful survey should be made and the public given specific information on the subject, and on the other hand, if the city's affairs are not being conducted as economically as they should be, the public is entitled to know it, and to insist upon a change in the methods of handling the city's affairs.

LOUISIANA AND THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A petition to Governor Pleasant calling upon him to urge by proclamation the adoption of the state suffrage amendment by the people of Louisiana at the general election in November, which is being circulated by the joint campaign committee for ratification of state amendment for woman suffrage, reads as follows:

"Whereas, national honor, the platform of the Democratic Party, and justice to the women of Louisiana, call for the separation of women from the undesired and ungentle classifica-

tion now accorded them by the state constitution; and

"Whereas, the General Assembly of 1918 has submitted to the voters a suffrage amendment granting women full citizenship rights;

"We, the undersigned women of Louisiana, do hereby petition His Excellency, the Governor, to urge by proclamation the adoption of this amendment in the best interests of the State and the nation."

Both of the suffrage organizations, the Louisiana State Suffrage Association and the Woman's Suffrage Party of Louisiana, are cooperating in this movement.

The Louisiana State Suffrage Association opposes suffrage by a federal amendment, holding the states should control suffrage. The Woman's Suffrage Party wants suffrage whether by state or federal action.

HEAVIER FINES FOR MOTOR DRIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Indications that officials charged with enforcement of the law are taking a sterner view of persons who operate motor cars on the public highway while intoxicated, are found in the Tenth District Court here. A fine of \$100, plus costs, was imposed upon Fred V. Moore of Dedham, Mass., who pleaded guilty to a charge of driving while under the influence of liquor. Until recently local justices in New England have, as a rule, been inclined to treat such offenders more or less leniently, sometimes dismissing them with nothing more than a reprimand, or perhaps imposing a fine of but \$5 or \$10. The large fine imposed in the present case is taken to be the outcome of a new order of things.

ANOTHER PITTSBURGH SUSPECT ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—H. L. Shreck, chief engineer of the MacIntosh-Hemphill Company, engaged in making war munitions, was arrested on Monday by federal agents on a technical charge of having failed to obtain an alien enemy permit. Following his arrest it was announced that Shreck was a member of the clique of alleged German propagandists who were arrested last week with Charles F. Banning, the millionaire steel man. Shreck is a close friend of Banning and a member of the German Club.

Federal agents declare that Shreck was born in Germany and for years has posed as an American citizen. He served with the Pennsylvania National Guard during the Spanish-American War as a member of the Governor's Troop.

PRAYER OBSERVANCE PRACTICE IS STOPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SHERIDAN, Wyo.—A proclamation calling for the tolling of public bells in Sheridan at 10 o'clock each morning for the observance of three minutes of prayer for the American soldiers has been revoked by Mayor M. B. Camplin, after the practice had been observed for nearly a month. In a statement revoking his proclamation, Mayor Camplin said that "other war activities demanded the undivided attention of the citizens of this community."

The request embodied in the proclamation was never observed in the public schools, but efforts were being made to bring about its observance at the time when the revocation notice was suddenly issued.

CAMPAIGN INQUIRY BEGINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The inquiry ordered by the federal court into the primary campaign expenditures of Truman H. Newberry, U. S. N., began before S. R. Rush, special United States attorney, on Monday. Subpoenas have been issued for prominent politicians in Michigan, where Commander Newberry was nominated by the Republicans for senator, against Henry Ford. The hearing is held here because Commander Newberry is stationed here.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE STEPS IN JAMAICA

Movement Takes on Definite Form and Newspapers Are Friendly—Measure to Come Before Legislative Council

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—For the first time the movement to gain woman's suffrage has appeared here in a definite form. The Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O. B. E., who represents Kingston, the capital of the island, in the Legislative Council, has announced his intention of bringing forward a measure that will provide for giving the vote to women. The newspapers are friendly to the step and the proposal is being discussed with vigor. A public meeting of women has been arranged for in the Ward Theater, and Lady Probyn, wife of the Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., has consented to preside. The population is about 900,000, and women number a little more than half of this total.

Women recently received the right to vote in connection with the affairs of the Anglican church. A few women have seats on various public boards, chiefly educational boards of one kind or another. Women head three of the leading establishments in the island and supply their entire staffs. They are also fairly represented in the general schools of the island. They supply by far the larger part of the post office and telegraph staffs. A few women are at work as preachers. Within the two last decades a great change has taken place in women's industrial position here, that is as regards the middle classes, for among the masses the women continue as they were, cultivators of the soil along with their men folk and very often in their absence, when they have gone abroad to seek work. It is the peasant women who are the chief suppliers of vegetables, fruits and grains to the local markets. In certain districts they secure limited employment in small, local factories in drying cocoa, coffee, etc. They also work on the sugar estates, and it is chiefly from this class that the domestic servants, who are so abundant in Jamaica, are drawn.

In the middle classes, however, where the employment used to be confined to needlework, governessing, and fancy work, the change has been marked. The staffs of business houses, especially in the retail departments, are largely made up of women and girls. They are also employed in the printing establishments and as typists in the government and professional offices. One of the island scholars, J. S. 200 a year for three years, is specially devoted to girls.

A very definite struggle is apparent here between the sugar industry and the cultivators of bananas. The Governor in a recent visit to the Parish of St. Thomas in the East promised government aid for a central sugar factory there. Portland, one of the most famous of the banana parishes, is moving to obtain a similar factory. Both parishes are of extraordinary fertility and for this St. Thomas was prized by the Spaniards long before the British conquest of the island in 1655. The British continued its cultivation.

The parish has never been touched by the railway. Despite its uncertainties, the cultivation of the banana will be continued to a great extent. It is probable in the future the making of banana figs and the preparation of banana meal and banana chips as a breakfast food will be largely developed in the island. When the manufacturers succeed in giving the banana figs a more dainty appearance they will win a large place in the world's markets.

RED CROSS WORK IN BRITISH ISLES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nearly \$9,000,000 has been appropriated by the American Red Cross for war work in the British Isles from last October to the end of this year. This was disclosed on Monday by the latest report of the War Council in the series being made to the American people on the disposition of the war funds. Brigad-

ing of American troops with the British resulted in an enormous increase in the number of American troops on British soil. Provision has been made for extending prompt relief in the event of the torpedoing of transports carrying American troops. The Red Cross has established stations along the Irish coast with stocks of clothing and first aid outfits sufficient to care for 6000 persons in the shortest possible time. Contributions made to the British Red Cross and the British Ambulance Committee had reached a total of more than \$2,100,000 by the end of last June.

CLEVELAND GERMAN DAILY TAKEN OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Under orders from the custodian of alien property at Washington, the Waechter and Anzeiger, a German daily newspaper, largely owned by a resident of Dresden, Germany, two of whose editorial writers have already been interned at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., and one of whose reporters is under bond, as enemy, aliens, has been taken over by the local alien property custodian.

Two allied industries, the German Press & Plate Company, and the Flex-type Company, were taken over at the same time. Elbert H. Baker, president of the Plain Dealer Publishing Company, and George Coulton, president of the Union National Bank, have been appointed by the federal custodian to represent him in the future direction of the newspaper. The same representatives, with the assistance of Charles R. Dodd, president of the State Banking & Trust Company, will direct the affairs of the two other concerns.

The paper will continue to be published in German, although the directors may decide to print the editorials in both the German and English languages.

HOUSING PROJECT IN VANCOUVER, WASH.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

VANCOUVER, Wash.—Approximately \$350,000 is being expended here by the G. M. Standifer Corporation, to provide adequate housing facilities for the workers in its shipyards and their families. An army of workmen is rushing the project toward completion. In all, 138 cottages of the bungalow type are being built for shipworkers' families. In addition, a building to be utilized as a hotel, three stories in height and covering a ground space of 148 by 262 feet, is being built. Here workmen who have no families, as well as some of those with their families, will be housed. Streets in the housing district are being graded, low ground filled and lawns put in. A broad avenue, which is to be paved, will connect the housing center with the Standifer ship-building plant.

VETO AND APPROPRIATION BILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Merchants' Association approves the resolution in the United States Congress proposing to amend the Constitution so as to give the President power to veto separate items in appropriation bills.

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Vanity Fair Silk Underwear

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FAR WEST SWELLS BOND SALE TOTALS

(Continued from page one)

of the loan drive in the second reserve district, \$305,789,300, or 17 per cent of the district's quota was subscribed. Of this amount Greater New York subscribed \$215,990,450, or 16.2 per cent of its quota.

Fifty-Seven Honor Flags Awarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the second federal reserve district 57 towns have now been awarded honor flags for exceeding their Liberty Loan totals. Twelve of these have won from one to four blue stars in addition, each representing an over-subscription amounting to 50 per cent of the quota.

Middle West Totals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Liberty Loan officials are working in the Chicago district to counteract the effect of the German peace drive. Many persons on Monday made additional subscriptions. Chicago's total is now estimated at \$80,000,000. Indiana has raised \$90,000,000 of its \$108,000,000 quota, and predictions are made that it will be over the top by the end of the week. Milwaukee reports 61 per cent of its loan, and the State of Michigan 69 per cent.

Appeal to Nicaraguans

MANAGUA, Nicaragua—President Chamorro has issued a decree that Oct. 12 shall be celebrated throughout Nicaragua as a festival day. He asks the public to subscribe to the American Liberty Loan through the American Bank of Nicaragua.

Drive Launched in Rio Janeiro, Brazil

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—A drive for subscriptions to the American fourth Liberty Loan was launched on Saturday at a banquet given by the Liberty Club. Among the speakers were Mayor Mayor Rose of Milwaukee and R. P. Morsen, the American vice-consul here.

Farmers Pay Cash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Fully 75 per cent of the money subscribed by farmers to the fourth Liberty Loan in Iowa will be paid in cash, it is claimed by prominent Iowa bankers. Iowa was the first state to go over the top in the loan. Many of the counties had completed their work within two days after the drive was started.

BOSTON SUFFRAGISTS THANK THE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—A resolution expressing their appreciation of the action of President Wilson in favoring women's suffrage, has been passed by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. Another resolution protests against the action of Senators Lodge and Weeks for their vote against suffrage. The text of the resolution to the President follows:

Resolved, That the executive board

of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, representing an enrolled membership of 32,000, tenders to President Wilson its hearty thanks for his magnificent speech before the United States Senate in behalf of the equal suffrage amendment, which failed to move a little group of willful obstructionists, but has had a widespread educational effect upon the American public, and has helped materially to pave the way for the ratification of the nation-wide suffrage amendment when it is submitted in the near future.

The resolution criticizing the senators follows:

Resolved, That the executive board of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, representing an enrolled membership of 32,000, rejoices in the greatly increased vote in Congress for the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and protests against the action of Senators Lodge and Weeks in voting against it, as contrary to justice, inconsistent with the fact that the United States is waging war for democracy abroad, a discredit to the historic record of Massachusetts as a leader in progressive movements, and a failure to support the policies of President Wilson for the winning of the war.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM COMPENSATION BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Theodore N. Vail has announced that the Bell system officials and the Postmaster-General have agreed on what constitutes a just compensation for the federal supervision, possession, control and operation of the system under President Wilson's proclamation taking it over. The operation of the property is to be continued on a basis of efficiency relatively equal to that of the past, and the property is to be fully maintained so as to be turned back to the company as good as when received.

NEW HAMPSHIRE INVENTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—The State Tax Commission is about to return an inventory of property in New Hampshire which will show an increase of only \$25,000,000 in valuation, and an average tax rate of 1.86 per \$100 of value. The increase in the tax rate over last year will be eight cents. The commission has set a value of \$37,500,000 on the Boston and Maine railroad property in the State, an increase of over \$1,000,000. Decreases are shown in the value of traction companies, telephone and telegraph lines and car companies. The total valuation is \$453,000,000.

GERMAN LANGUAGE BARRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The German language has been barred from the public schools of the city of Austin by order of the board of trustees. Already the association has been able to outfit soldiers who have lost all their belongings in the drives. The soldiers are instructed to go to Mr. Priest in any need. They write him and tell him the situation and he investigates and straightens the matter out for them.

Before deciding upon your fall outfit we suggest that you see these new silks we are showing.

GRAND AVENUE FLOOR

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

Kansas City, Missouri

Silks and Satins—the War-Time Fabrics

WHERE silken stuffs may replace woollens, it is wise to use them, for the wool at present is hard to get. The new silks are beautiful—especially the satins which come in new weaves and in rich lustrous shades. Pussy Willow taffeta in Batik patterns is unusual and with fine Indestructible voile to match may be made into effective frocks.

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PARENTS OF BOYS AT FRONT ORGANIZE

State of Washington Has Association With Agent in France Who Looks After the Needs of Its Men in the Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—For the purpose of contributing to the welfare of the soldiers and sailors from the State of Washington, the Parents Association of American Soldiers and Sailors from Washington has been organized. The State has sent Arthur R. Priest of the University of Washington, to France, under the auspices of the Parents Association, as European director, to look after the interests of all the Washington soldiers in foreign service.

When parents want to send money to the soldiers they may deposit it with the association and Mr. Priest draws on a Paris bank for the amount. When the soldiers ask their parents for articles of convenience and comfort, the funds are forwarded to Mr. Priest and the order transferred to him.

Only parents who have sons or daughters in the service, or wives whose husbands are in the service, are eligible for membership. There are no initiation fees and no regular dues. All subscriptions are voluntary. People who pay no money are just as eligible for membership, and all races are represented, there being now among the membership Chinese, Japanese, Negroes and Filipinos.

The scope of the work is being enlarged so as to rehabilitate the soldiers who return after the war. A fund is being established to cover this work, and this fund will be handled by the returned soldiers themselves. The association has asked former President Theodore Roosevelt to become president of a national organization.

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MONORAIL POINTS NEW RAILWAY ERA

Possibilities of Multiple-Unit
Trains Suspended From a
Single Overhead Rail—Expert
Believes Change Is Needed

This is the first of a series of five articles on the Suspended Monorail System of Railways. These articles have been written by F. D. Flitt, a Chicago man who has made expert study of the subject, especially for The Christian Science Monitor, and the initial installment following considers the present railway situation and its demands. The Christian Science Monitor makes no claim and holds no brief for the system here discussed, but it presents these articles with a view to stimulate public consideration of a subject that is now of vast importance, namely, transportation.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The public mind in regard to railroad matters is in a state of flux. The great conflict has added the last straw which broke the railroad machine down, and fixed systems and accepted methods may be rightly criticized and examined to see whether or not our transportation machine has been built upon unassailable foundations.

Railroading hitherto has been a matter of creation of traffic, in a very large sense, but when the war and its added responsibilities and demands came and our government found it necessary to take over the operation of our transportation machine, a milestone, for railroading, was passed. A new phase of railroading must be contemplated. The necessity has arisen to create a machine capable of handling the traffic already created, and at the same time to add some features to the machine which will bring it more in line with present-day progress.

Whether these things are to be done under government control or whether they must be the function of the private corporation as in the past, is, of course, the dominant question; but in the creation of the new machine under the new régime, electrification and how easiest to accomplish it; the elimination of grade crossings; the abating of noise, smoke, terminal congestion; delay en route of freight; an appreciable reduction of the operating ratio, the repair and upkeep bills; and a more complete distribution of traffic facilities; all these are questions which must not be overlooked, and they all in turn necessitate the woeing and winning of new capital.

In any case, there are those who believe that because a thing is, its mere existence does not prove it to be right or even efficient. There are questioning minds, of logical, analytical and synthetic turn, which have been devoting much study to these transportation questions, and are trying to find the underlying reasons for the breakdown that came under the unusual strain put upon the machine. Weaknesses have been manifesting themselves, until it has become apparent that there must be some inherent defects in the ideas underlying the mechanics of the railroad. Immediately there arises the question, "Can a better and more reasonable method of transportation be discovered, and can it be developed synthetically so as to offer a solution?" The answer is no longer on the knees of the gods, for new arrangements of proven methods and the utilization of other parts of machinery long since accepted as efficient, and the whole rearranged synthetically, can meet the case.

In a widely quoted article, Henry Ford said recently: "The railroad situation is like a man so busily engaged for 30 years in working on a model of a new invention that he does not see what is going on. Now he looks up only to find that his model is out of date and not good enough." As a matter of fact that is just what has happened to the railroad; the operators have been so busy making the old machine work that they have not been able to see that their model is out of date. Mr. Ford, who is an exponent of light-weight automobiles, goes on to say that "four-fifths of a railroad's work today is hauling dead-weight of its own wastefully heavy engines and cars. This is why railroad presidents have such a hard time to figure out freight and passenger rates high enough on the 20 per cent of live load to cover cost of hauling this enormous deadweight of 80 per cent."

Mr. Ford is right. He knows that because of the tremendous dead weight, the railroads are piling themselves to pieces faster than they can be repaired and he might well have added that until a way is found and adopted to overcome this one item of deadweight, no substantial progress can be made in transportation improvement. It is the vital weakness of the entire machine.

Deadweight is at the bottom of continually increasing operating costs. Mounting upkeep bills are directly responsible to the deadweight of the cars and the locomotive, and indirectly it is responsible for the slowness with which electrification has been adopted; and if these things are true, and Mr. Ford's own experience with his automobile prove him right, then a new method of transportation must be developed and adopted upon the basis of reducing unprofitable deadweight.

Figures upon this point are illuminating. The average street car weighs in the neighborhood of 20 tons, and carries a load approximating at times six tons. The car commonly used upon elevated systems in our larger cities weighs from 30 to 35 tons, and carries a load very seldom exceeding six tons. Interurban electric cars weigh 40 tons, and carry a passenger load not exceeding seven tons. Day coaches on the steam lines weigh 60 to 70 tons, while Pullman coaches weigh as much as 80 to 85 tons. Their passenger load is very little more than is usually carried upon the street or

elevated cars. The average freight car weighs approximately 20 tons, while some weigh much more. The figures given out by the railroads show that upon a pre-war basis of loading the average freight load was only 14½ tons per car. Thus it will be seen that our main lines of transportation are carrying nearly 3000 pounds of dead weight per passenger, while in freight cars they are carrying about half as much freight or live load as they are carrying dead weight, without taking into consideration the added weight of the locomotive.

So long as we insist upon speed—and who does not, whether it be passenger or freight service?—there seems little chance for reduction of deadweights under our present transportation methods; for be it remembered much of the weight of the cars is necessary to maintain a low center of gravity to hold the cars upon the track at high speeds.

Still another feature which enters into this question of deadweight is the insistence of railway men that it is good railroading to carry heavy cars with many cars in a train hauled by heavy locomotives. This insistence is, in the opinion of many, the very reason for the ever-mounting operating expenses and repair bills, and still we see them designing heavier cars and heavier locomotives and increasing the train tonnage, which in turn necessitates the increase of the weight of the rails and then the bridges, without ever having a thought, apparently, that therein lies their downfall. Never a thought nor an idea of discovering a means of reducing the deadweight, but constantly endeavoring to increase the tonnage they can get a train crew to handle, without utilizing the greatest asset of all—speed.

We are all familiar with the recent tendency to reduce the weight of the automobile. Not so long ago all the finer cars were heavy, clumsy affairs, with a tremendous weight upon the tires, and very low gasoline mileage. Now all the better cars are carefully reducing their weights and thereby gaining in gasoline and tire mileage, and lessening the wear and tear upon the machine itself.

European experience upon this question of large car units, heavy trainloads and ponderous locomotives is quite the opposite of ours, but it is an open question whether they have not accomplished more in the way of service for their patrons than have we in this country. To compare American with European railroads has always brought a smile of amusement to the faces of our people, but the fact remains that the service given a small shipper in Europe is vastly superior to ours. Walter A. Webster, formerly of

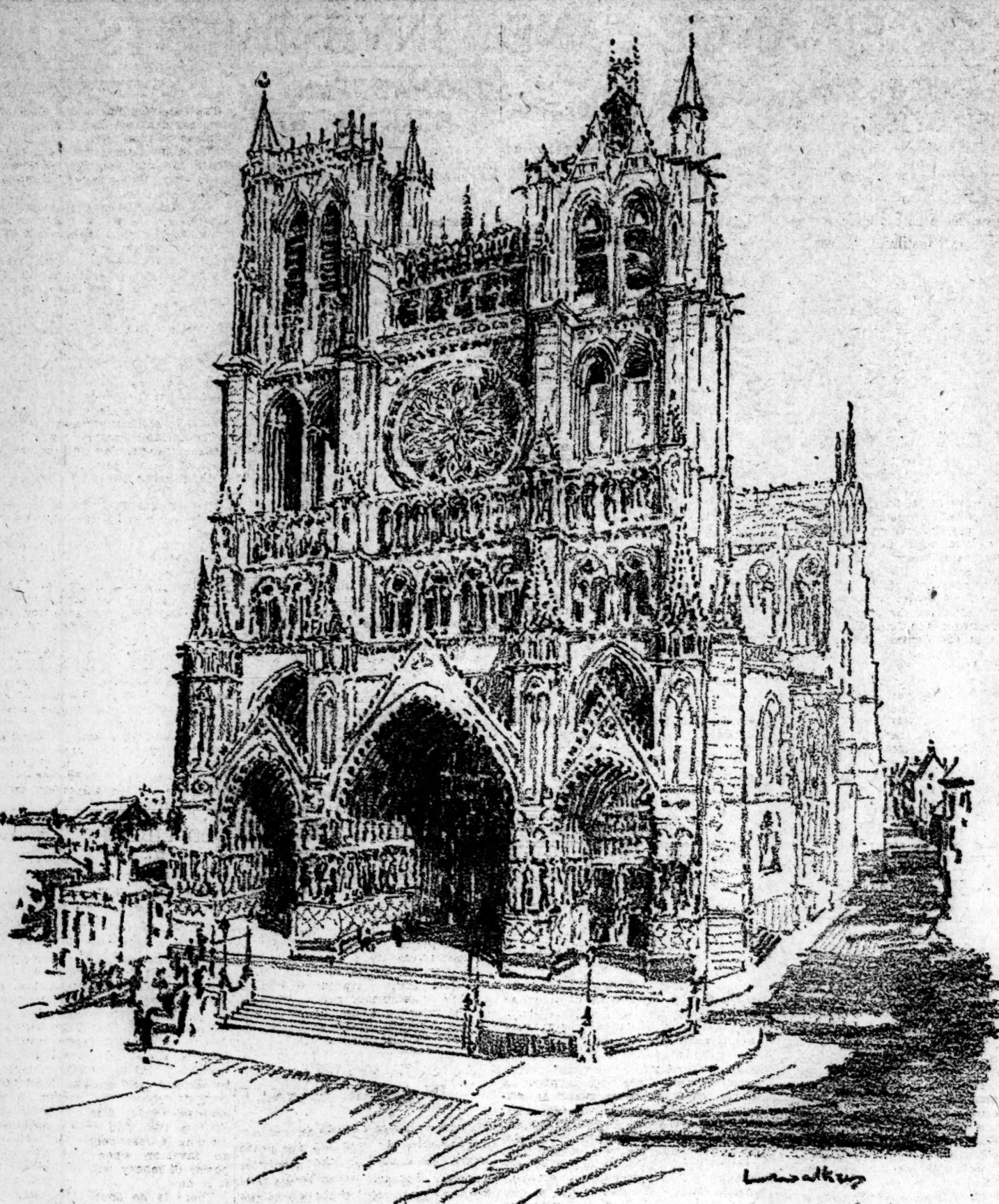
Massachusetts, and now of Philadelphia, says upon this point: "There is much to be said for the small car in many places, for while it has been displaced by the large car in some sections of America, it has not always worked for the best."

"The superiority lies in more frequent trains, both in and out, which is of inestimable worth. In other words, it is better for a locality to be visited by trains every day, than it is to wait for the convenience of a railway company, for in such latter case the large town and city is always favored at the expense of the country and small places."

"When a railway is built in a new country, it is like an artificial river. It is a means of transporting man, beast and produce to the marts of trade, but the river should flow continuously. Frequent service with speed is life to the average locality."

Mr. Webster wrote the above in connection with his investigations of the Langen system of suspended railways, which is a character of railway operating in Europe, and which has passed beyond the experimental stage. It has proven so highly efficient that the wonder is that it has not been utilized in solving some of the problems of railroading, especially in this matter of excessive deadweight. Those who have studied it and ridden upon it, are very sure that it is ideal transportation, has in fact all the advantages which could be required of a transportation system, but the casual traveler cannot understand why it has not been adapted and adopted in this country.

Nevertheless, since there have been evidences accumulating of the breakdown of our own transportation machine, a group of eminent engineers have been quietly and carefully studying the ideas involved in the suspended railway as represented by the Langen system. Their endeavor has been to see how it could meet the proven shortcomings of the present railways, and still be efficient and commercial. It opens up an interesting approach to the solution of the many problems presented, and with reference to its adoption in this country, Mr. Webster says: "It seems to me that the suspended monorail has advantages over any other method of transportation. The problem is the same in both cases—you must transport both men and goods. Most railways will not touch a locality unless a fairly large minimum traffic in both classes is assured, yet other railroad systems seldom carry passengers on freight trains or freight on passenger trains. The suspended monorail system does both. Hence you can give frequent service to both classes, and frequent service is life to the average locality."



The Cathedral at Amiens

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

TRAMP ELIMINATION SEEN AS WAR RESULT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—One great good accomplished by the war and the consequent drafting of man-power, both for fighting and for work, has been the elimination of the tramp, in the opinion of John Steele, a Salvation Army official.

"Before the war," said Mr. Steele, "this home was overcrowded with men out of work, men who did not want to work, and men who could not work because they were addicted to drink or to drugs. Enforced abstinence from the latter two evils has reduced the number and enforced work has made men out of many loafers. Today we have only 19 inmates of the home, of whom not one is physically able to do a day's work."

"I have kept a close record of the men who have come here for the past several years and I know all the chronic 'hoboes,' that is to say, all the men who will not work even when work is offered them, or who cannot work owing to bad habits. Virtually all these are gone. The war has made men out of them, and each one is doing his bit somewhere. We have helped in this improvement in some respects, for since the war began, we have adopted a strict rule to admit no

one who is physically capable of doing a day's work, unless he happens to have a job and no place to sleep until his first payday. Since the United States entered the war, we have admitted no one, no matter what his physical condition, if he was of draft age and not registered. In other words, no one is helped in any way who is able to enter military service or to do a day's work."

"I believe other similar homes in New Orleans have adopted the same rules, and the result of the war and of these rulings has been to cut down the professional loafers to a minimum."

BALLOON CORPS IS TO BE TREBLED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The balloon corps of the American Army is to be trebled in size immediately to meet increasing demands from the forces in France for balloon crews. The War Department announced on Monday that the air service had been authorized to induct men of draft age and transfer officers from other branches so as to add 1200 officers and 25,000 men to the present corps of about 11,000. Enlisted men and civilians making applications for commissions will be required to take a cadet course of three to five months at one of the training camps.

AMIENS CATHEDRAL USED AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—One of the most interesting results of the allied forward movement on the western front is the return, at the earliest moment possible, of the inhabitants to their homes and their farms and to their daily round, as far as it can possibly be approximated to what it was before the German onrush put an end to it, or changed it beyond all recognition.

The Germans, of course, in their great effort in the spring and early summer, never reached Amiens, but they approached within 10 miles of the city, and Amiens, and most of all perhaps, its great landmark, the cathedral, shouldering its way up above all other buildings in the town, suffered from German guns. During those terrible days when shells were falling on the town at all hours of the day and night, the cathedral was, perforce, deserted, for cathedrals are danger zones in a German bombardment, but the moment the German line had been thrust back far enough to place Amiens beyond gunfire, one of the first thoughts of the people was to make what immediate use they could of what was left of the great "Pantheon of Gothic architecture," as Viollet-le-Duc calls it.

And so a first service was held there, a short time ago, amidst the ruins. As one writer in The Daily Express has described the scene, "dust lay thick everywhere. The cathedral had been stripped that its remaining treasures might escape. The nave is but a shell, from the empty organ case in the western gallery to the brick foundations. The nave chapels are untenanted, and those in the transepts littered with rubbish."

"An explosion has holed the vaulting of the south choir aisle, and the leaded glass hangs in ragged strips. There are rents in the clerestory windows, and the worshippers tread on debris accumulated from the droppings. No attempt has been made to clear away the refuse of the bombardment or to hide its effects."

Nevertheless, save for the damage to the vaulting of the south choir aisle, the main fabric of the great building remains, and not a little of the glass which one time filled the windows has been preserved. The German guns have done their worst, yet the damage to Amiens Cathedral is not, it appears, irreparable, and, no doubt, the utmost that can be done in the way of restoration will be done.

The cathedral is, of course, the center of gravity of Amiens, and has formed the theme of many writers. Ruskin in his "Bible of Amiens," devotes a whole book to it, and William Morris in his "Churches of North France," dwells on its many wonders.

"I have to speak of Amiens first," he writes, "and how it seemed to me in the hot August weather. I know how wonderful it would look, if you were to mount one of the steeples of the town, or were even to mount up to the roof of one of the houses westward of the cathedral. For it rises up from the ground, gray from the paving of the street, the cavernous porches of the west front opening wide, and marvelous with the shadows of the carving you can only guess at; and above stand the kings, and above that you would see the twined mystery of the great flamboyant rose window with its thousand openings, and the shadows of the flower-work carved round it; then the gray towers and gable, gray against the blue of the August sky; and behind them all, rising high into the quivering air, the tall spire over the crossing. But from the hot Place Royale here with its stunted pollard acacias, and statue of some one, I know not whom, but some citizen of Amiens I suppose, you can see nothing but the graceful spire. It is of wood covered over with lead, and was built quite at the end of the flamboyant times. Once it was gilt all over, and used to shine out there, getting duller and duller as the bad years grew worse and worse; but the gold is all gone now: when it finally disappeared I know not, but perhaps it was in 1771, when the chapter got the inside of their cathedral whitewashed from vaulting to pavement. . . . Then he goes on to speak of the

buttresses which are indeed one of the most striking features of the great building. "And the buttresses are so thick," he writes, "and their arms spread so here, that each of the clerestory windows looks down its own space between them as if between walls. Above the windows rise their canopies running through the parapet; and above all the great mountainous roof; and all below it and around the windows and walls of the choir and apse stands the mighty army of the buttresses holding up the weight of the stone roof within with their strong arms forever."

Any description of the great building itself would occupy, as more than one writer has found, quite a considerable book. It was built on the plans of one Robert de Luzarches, chief architect between the years 1220 and 1238 A.D., and consists of a nave nearly 148 feet in height, with aisles and chapels ending in an apse surrounded by chapels. The total length is 469 feet and the breadth 215 feet. The facade, which is flanked by two square towers without spires, has three portals decorated with a wonderful profusion of statuary. They are surmounted by two galleries, the upper one containing 22 statues of the Kings of Judah and by the famous Rose Window. The interior of the cathedral is full of wonderful carving of all kinds, but the most striking feature about the building, as seen from within, is perhaps the extraordinary height of the nave and the boldness of the columns supporting the vaulting.

When viewing its present state of ruin and desolation the often quoted prophecy of Heinrich Heine, uttered some 60 or 70 years ago, seems to have peculiar cogency. Speaking of the Germans, Heine wrote: "Christianity—and this is its highest merit—has in some degree softened, but it could not destroy, the brutal German joy of battle. When once the taming talisman, the Cross, breaks in two, the savagery of the old fighters, the senseless Berserker fury, of which the Northern poets sing and say so much, will gush up anew. That talisman is decayed, and the day will come when it will piteously collapse. The old stone gods will rise from the silent ruins, and rub the dust of a thousand years from their eyes. Thor, with his giant's hammer, will at last spring up, and shatter to bits the Gothic cathedrals."

PROPOSED HIGHER CAR FARES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Imputing mismanagement to the New Orleans Railway & Light Company, a mass meeting of 2500 on Sunday evening demanded that the Commission Council abandon its obvious purpose to increase car fares to six cents and gas and electric rates 30 per cent, and collected \$200 to carry the case to the courts if it persisted. "The resolution adopted by the mass meeting says in part: 'Our money is going to the stock jobbers through the railways company. . . . Let the affairs of the railways company be made public or we will go to the White House at Washington to get our rights.'"

SUFFRAGISTS EXPECT GAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

CONCORD, N. H.—New Hampshire woman suffragists are confident of making a gain in the United States Senate in the coming election when two new senators are to be chosen. Of the candidates for the Senate, both the Democrats, John B. Jameson and Eugene E. Reed, have agreed to stand on the state Democratic platform which two weeks ago incorporated a suffrage plank. The Republican candidates, Gov. H. W. Keyes and George H. Moses, are non-committal, and the Republican platform is silent on suffrage.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

TELEPHONE TERMS
ARE AGREEABLE

Interests of American Concern
Safeguarded by Government
Agreement, According to
President Vail's Statement

BOSTON, Mass.—President Vail of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in terse but understandable terms, sets forth the basis under which the United States Government will control, operate and maintain the property.

A careful reading of Mr. Vail's statement forces the conclusion that all the safeguards which could be thrown about the security owners' interests have been provided. No guarantees, as to maintenance of investment return, upkeep of property, or efficiency of operation have been left out. They are all there, clearly and carefully enunciated.

Apprehension has been felt that government control of the wire systems meant nothing else than public ownership, and that it would be a long time before the security owners again saw the property returned to their control. It may be well to refer to the clause in the Government Control Act which explicitly states that the "supervision, possession, control or operation shall not extend beyond the date of the proclamation by the President of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace."

The agreement expressly provides that appropriations from revenues for maintenance, depreciation and obsolescence are to be the same as in the past—an average of 5.72 per cent on the fixed capital. This adequately guarantees the same high standards of upkeep and depreciation reserves which have so conspicuously featured the telephone company's policy.

Another important stipulation is that the rental contracts between the American Telephone and the licensee companies are to be continued. It will be recalled that the licensee companies have at times vigorously objected to paying the parent company a 4 1/2 per cent royalty for the use of the parent company's apparatus, which apparatus the latter, at very heavy expense, is constantly improving and developing to the highest point of perfection.

The security owners are guaranteed their present rates of interest and dividends. This would seem to put a quietus to all rumors that government control would mean a cut in the present 8 per cent dividends on American Telephone shares.

Another important stipulation is that any funds provided by the government for extensions of property made with or without the approval of the company, shall be paid back to the government in installments of 5 per cent per annum after the period of control ceases. In other words, the company will have 20 years in which to reimburse the government for all sums advanced by it and expended for property extensions. This is the company relieved from any burdensome obligation in respect to repayment of government advances.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Vail has handled the situation in a masterful way. He has given the government officials credit for a desire to treat the whole question in an equitable manner. In return the government seems to be just as anxious to preserve the integrity of the property and its vested interests.

"The whole basis of the negotiation on both sides," says Mr. Vail, "was to ask no more than was right, to grant all that was right and to protect a great property and a great service to the public in every possible way."

BIG PREPARATIONS
FOR KANSAS WHEAT

TOPEKA, Kan.—More than 10,000 tractors are being used by wheat growers in Kansas in preparation of the soil for autumn planting. Great areas of virgin sod are being plowed in the western half of the State for the drillings in of wheat. The area sown will approximate 10,000,000 acres. Growers report unusual activity in the preparation of the seed bed. Soil conditions were never better. Rains have loosened the earth, and early sown wheat will have a good opportunity to take deep root before cold weather. With hundreds of farmers in the western half of Kansas, getting seed is the great problem. The Federal Farm Loan Board and local bankers are advancing money to those unable to buy, taking a lien upon a share of the crop. The goal set is 200,000,000 bushels in Kansas for 1919.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mercantile paper, four months 6, six months 6, Sterling 60-day bills 4.73, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72 1/2, demand 4.75 1/2, cables 4.76-16. Francs, demand 5.47 1/2, cables 5.46 1/2. Guilders, demand 4.54, cables 4.54. Lire, demand 6.36, cables 6.35. Rubles, demand 13 1/2, cables 14 nominal. Mexican dollars 78. Government bonds irregular; railroad bonds firm. Time loans strong; 60 days, 90 days and six months, 6 bid. Call money strong; high 6, low 6, ruling rate 6, closing bid 6, offered at 6, last loan 6. Bank acceptances 4 1/2.

NEW ARMOUR PLANT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Armour & Co. plan a refrigerating plant in the block bounded by Tenth Avenue, Fourth Street, Fifteenth and Marginal streets, New York City. The cost is estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Monday's Market)

Am Can	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Am Car & Fy	85	85	83	83 1/2
Am Loco	65	65	63 1/2	63 1/2
Am Smelters	77 1/2	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
Am Sugar	110	110	110	110
Am T & T	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	105
Anaconda	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69 1/2
Atchafson	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
Bald Loco	85 1/2	85 1/2	85	85 1/2
B & O	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Beth Steel	73 1/2	73 1/2	73	73 1/2
Beth S 8 1/2 ptd.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
B R T	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Can Pacific	170	170	170	170
Can Leather	65 1/2	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Chic R I & P	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
C. R. I & P 6 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67 1/2
C. R. I & P 7 1/2	78	78	78	78
Chino	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Corn Products	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Crucible Steel	57 1/2	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
Cuba Cane	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Cuba Cane ptd.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79	79 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Gen Elec	150 1/2	150 1/2	150	150 1/2
Gen Motors	121 1/2	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
Goodrich	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Gr Nor ptd.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Inspiration	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Int M Mar ptd.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109 1/2
Kennecott	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Max Motor	31 1/2	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Met Pet	120	120	119 1/2	120
Midvale	49 1/2	49 1/2	49	49 1/2
Mo Pac cts	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
N. Y. Cent & H. & H.	40	40	40	40
N. Y. N. H. & H.	40	40	40	40
N. Pacific	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
Penn	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	41	41	40 1/2	41
Ray Cons	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
Reading	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
Rep Iron & Steel	89 1/2	89 1/2	89	89 1/2
So Pac	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
So Rwy	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Studebaker	58 1/2	58 1/2	58	58 1/2
Texas Co	182 1/2	182 1/2	182	182 1/2
Union Pac	127 1/2	127 1/2	127	127 1/2
U S Rubber	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
U S Steel	110 1/2	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
Utah Copper	84 1/2	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Western Union	88 1/2	88 1/2	88	88 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
Wills-Owens	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21 1/2
Total sales, 638,000 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2s.....	100.18	100.20	100.16	100.20
Lib 1st 4s.....	97.10	97.20	97.10	97.18
Lib 2d 4s.....	96.92	96.96	96.70	96.92
L L 1st 4 1/2s.....	97.18	97.30	96.94	97.18
L L 2d 4 1/2s.....	96.92	96.94	96.68	96.92
L L 3d 4 1/2s.....	97.00	97.20	96.92	97.00

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 6s.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anglo-French 6s.....	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2
City of Lyons 6s.....	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
City of Paris 6s.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s, '19, nw	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Un King 5 1/2s, '21, nw	97	97	96 1/2	97
BOSTON STOCKS				
(Monday's Closing Prices)				
Am Tel	105 1/2	1 1/2		
A Chem com.....	99			
Am Wool com.....	63 1/2			
Am Zinc.....	50	1 1/2		
Am Zinc pfd.....	50	1		
Arizona Com.....	15			
A G & W I.....	106 1/2			
Booth Fish.....	25			
Boston Elev.....	71 1/2			
Boston & Me.....	34			
Butte & Sup.....	24			
Cal & Ariz.....	67			
Cal & Hecla.....	45 1/2	1		
Copper Range.....	46 1/2			
Davis Daly.....	5			
East Butte.....	10 1/2			
Fairbanks.....	55 1/2			
Gen Motors.....	121 1/2			
Graybar.....	79 3/4			
Greene-Can.....	49 1/2			
I Creek com.....	55			
Isle Royale.....	25 1/2			
Lake.....	55			
Mass Elec pfd.....	10 1/2	1/2		
Mass Gas.....	85 1/2			
May-Old Colony.....	24			
Miami.....	28 1/2			
Mohawk.....	55 1/2			
N. Y. N. H. & H.....	40			
North Butte.....	13 1/2			
Old Dominion.....	39 1/2			
Oscoda.....	55	1		
Pond Creek.....	16 1/2			
Shannon.....	4	3/4		
Swift & Co.....	11 1/2			
United Fruit.....	142	1		
United Shoe.....	40 1/2	1/2		
U S Smelting.....	43			
Un King 5 1/2s.....	97 1/2	1/2		
Un King 5 1/2s.....	97 1/2	1/2		

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

(Monday's Market)

Stocks	Bid	Asked
A B C Metals	40c	40c
Acme Explos	9 1/2	9 1/2
Barnett O & G	9 1/2	9 1/2
Big Ledge	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mt	43c	45c
Butte Detroit	4	6c
Calumet & Jer	4	6c
Canada Cop	1 1/2	2
Cash Boy	3	4
Chev Motors	128	132
Cong Art	1 1/2	1 1/2
Corden & Co	4	4 1/2
Curtiss	33	36
Emerson	1 1/2	1 1/2
Federal	2	2 1/2
First Nat Cop	1 1/2	1 1/2
Glencoe	33 1/2	34
Goldfield Cons	19	21
Green Monster	1	1 1/2
Hecla Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2
Houston Oil	78	80
Howe Sound	3 1/2	4 1/2
Jerome Verde	9	11
Jumbo	9	11
Kerr Lake	5 1/2	6
Lake Torp Boat	40	43 1/2
Magma Cop	30	33
Marsh	3	4
McKin	40c	42c
Midwest Oil	97	97
Midwest Refining	117	118
Okla P & R	7 1/2	7 1/2
Okmulgee	2	2 1/2
Pearlman	16	16
Russian 5 1/2	59	60
do 6 1/2	66	69
Sapulpa Ref	6 1/2	6 1/2
Sequoia Oil	15 1/2	16 1/2
Singair Gulf	9 1/2	10 1/2
Standard Motor	9 1/2	10 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	18 1/2	19 1/2
Texas	31 1/2	32
United Motors	36	38
Un Verde Ext	36	38
Un Steam	2 1/2	3
Victoria	2 1/2	3
Wright-Martin	6 1/2	6 1/2

PHILADELPHIA STOCK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations

of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here, follow: Cramp Ship 77 1/2, Elec Stor Bat 53 1/2, General Asphalt com 35 1/2, Lehigh Nav 68, Lake Superior 17 1/2, Phila Co 30, Phila Cop 33 1/2, Phila Elec 24 1/2, Phila Rapid Tr 26 1/2, Phila Tract 64 1/2, Union Tract 37 1/2, United Gas Imp 63 1/2.

SOME CONFUSION
IN COTTON TRADE

Europe Looks for Lower Prices at
End of War—Germany and
Austria Will Be in Great Need
When Hostilities Cease

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cotton world is confused as to the status of cotton on a peace basis. Europe is apparently bearish at present prices, as during the last 10 days advices from Liverpool and the Continent have indicated the trade there looks for lower prices at the end of hostilities. Liverpool has been a heavy seller in this market.

It is argued by many that with lower freight rates, freer export movement and elimination of cotton as a factor in munitions, lower prices will ensue, and this appears to be the European viewpoint. On the other hand, many in the local trade point to the fact that Europe is short of actual cotton, and that exports the last three years have been approximately 11,000,000 bales below normal.

That cotton, with other raw material, will be one of the most important matters settled at the peace table, is evident from the formation of an International Trade Council. It is pointed out that the Central Powers will be in great need of cotton, from which they have been cut off since early in 1915. Germany and Austria take about 3,000,000 bales annually, and when hostilities end, the need of vast quantities will be imperative. It is believed that individual traders in Germany will not be permitted to purchase cotton, but that it will be purchased, shipped and distributed through government agency.

It appears to many in the trade that for some time after the war distribution of the staple will have to be handled by the governments of the countries interested.

CONSERVATION IN
RAILROAD SHOPS

Campaign Waged to Concentrate
on Important Work in Moving
Traffic—Scrap Piles Combed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroad maintenance is undergoing intensive cultivation to an extent never before equaled. This is particularly true of equipment, which is affected not only by shortage of new rolling stock and materials, but also by inadequate labor. A campaign is being waged in all railroad shops to eliminate less essential work and concentrate on work that will count most in moving traffic.

Scrap piles all over the country are being combed as never before to afford usable parts or metals for making them. As an instance, Chairman Spencer of the advisory committee, purchasing section of the Railroad Administration, is urging all roads to gather up old car wheels and take wheels off any unserviceable trucks to turn them in for making new wheels. He states that the Railroad Administration will require upward of 687,000 cast iron wheels for the 87,000 cars and locomotive tenders under construction for use in the United States, in addition to those required for cars going abroad. Owing to the shortage of charcoal pig iron, Chairman Spencer says at least 55 per cent of metal for new wheels must be supplied in the form of old wheels.

Another illustration of the Railroad Administration's efforts to make available resources go as far as possible is its decision to regulate repair work and expenditure on freight cars according to their age and usefulness. No cars will be repaired that are not worth it, even though it may be physically possible to make them temporarily serviceable. Shops will be kept busy to capacity on cars worth repairing, to keep them at all times fit for service and reducing time in the shop to a minimum.

It is anticipated this will result in more rapid retirement of old and obsolete types. Scrapping will considerably supplement the available supply of iron and steel and tend to speed up production of new equipment. The Railroad Administration is really doing what progressive roads have been doing for several years. Not only are cars which cannot profitably be repaired to be scrapped, but a form of standardization is being applied in repairing and renewal work as far as can be done in existing circumstances. The Administration is adopting the practice of leading roads in applying steel underframes to wooden cars and equipping them with various other accessories of standard design. Many thousands of cars can be made practically equal to new ones by being so strengthened.

CHICAGO BOARD

Monday's Market

Corn	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn	127	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Nov.	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Dec.	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Oats	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Nov.	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Dec.	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Pork	69	70	68 1/2	69 1/2
Lard	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50
Nov.	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.50

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

BOSTON, Mass.—For the week ended Oct. 5, the Boston bank statement shows cash excess and in federal reserve bank of \$14,179,000, a decrease of \$1,007,000 from the previous week.

OIL HOLDINGS IN
MEXICO LARGE

American Interests Estimated to
Run to 20,000,000 Barrels,
Worth Billions of Dollars

NEW YORK, N. Y.—American holdings of oil lands in Mexico are estimated to contain 20,000,000 barrels of oil. The potential wealth in those holdings runs into incalculable billions. It is estimated that a dollar's worth of Mexican crude oil has the possibility of being transformed into \$25 in the United States, its value depending on the productive purposes to which it is put. It has half that value, American-owned oil in Mexico is worth \$250,000,000.

This American ownership in Mexican lands means that an abundant supply of fuel oil is at the disposal of the American Navy and merchant marine. Without it the United States' plans for a merchant fleet capable of effectively competing for world's trade after the war may be defeated. This value of Mexican oil to the United States is not expressible in terms of dollars.

It means an economical fuel for industries and transportation companies, especially along and adjacent to the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf coast. One ton of oil is equivalent in power value to two tons of coal. When used with an internal combustion engine

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

FOOTBALL DATES
TO BE REVISED

Athletic Directors and Football Coaches of Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association to Confer on Schedules Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The football schedules for the 10 universities which are members of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association will be rewritten for this autumn to meet the conditions resulting from the change from a varsity to a student army training corps sport. At a specially convened session of athletic directors and football coaches this morning at the Auditorium Hotel, this city, all the universities are expected to be represented, and a wholesale shifting about of "dates" will occur.

The new rules under which the sport is being conducted at the 10 large Middle Western universities, of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio State, Indiana, Purdue, Illinois, Chicago and Northwestern, allow only two football trips of any extent, both to be in November and to require no more time away from camp for the players than from retreat on Friday evening until taps on Sunday. This rule knocked every one of the 10 schedules into a cocked hat, as far as October games were concerned.

The effort of the coaches is now centered on getting games with "near" college or university teams for the remaining Saturdays of October which will not take the visiting S. A. T. C. team away longer than the limited time of from Saturday noon to taps. This effort will be made on a wholesale scale at today's meeting of the coaches and athletic directors, and the various universities will try to find one another by dovetailing their remanded schedules.

A determined effort will be made by the University of Chicago and University of Minnesota officials to get together on a suitable date in November for the annual Maroon-Gopher game which last winter was scheduled for the now discarded day of Oct. 12. Chicago, which had been scheduled to play Northwestern University at the neighboring city of Evanston on Nov. 16, probably will be accommodated by a game this present month, as such a contest could be accomplished in October without violating the time limit of the S. A. T. C. rule.

Many of the annual "feature games" of former years, which had been played every fall for so long that they had become accepted as fixtures in college circles of the Middle West, were scheduled for Saturdays in October, and there is every indication that the coaches will be able to preserve some of these classes on their new sport calendars as follows:

Oct. 12—Minnesota at Chicago; Northwestern at Iowa; 19—Iowa at Chicago; Illinois at Purdue; Indiana at Wisconsin; 26—Chicago at Wisconsin; Michigan at Ohio State; Illinois at Minnesota.

The Ohio State game at Northwestern, originally scheduled for Oct. 19 at Evanston, already has been rescheduled for Nov. 9.

It will not be possible to preserve all the "big games" of October, but such series of years' standing, as the Chicago-Minnesota, Michigan-Ohio State, Wisconsin-Chicago and Northwestern-Iowa games, will probably be retained if possible, with full approval of the respective commandants. It is probable that the historic series of Illinois versus Minnesota and similar series which entail very long inter-state trips will be fully abandoned by common consent.

BETHLEHEM IS
SOCCER VICTOR

Defeats New York Football Club in the Opening Game of the National Football League

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Bethlehem soccer football team has made a very auspicious start in the National Football League championship race of 1918-19, as it defeated the New York Football Club eleven in the first game of the season on the Lenox Oval field by 3 goals to 0.

Bethlehem presented the same team as a year ago with only two exceptions, Murray and Murphy being the two absentees. The New York team was not as fortunate in this respect, as it was forced to use four new players.

Each team scored a goal in the first half of play which was not allowed by Referee Stott. Bethlehem, however, managed to score a legal goal through some fast playing by Ratican before the half ended. The second goal of the game was made by Fleming when he drove in a hard shot from the left early in the second half of play. The third and final goal was made about five minutes before the game ended, McKelvey scoring it from a mixup in front of the goal.

The lineup:
BETHLEHEM: NEW YORK
Fleming, L. O. O'Halloran
Forrest, L. L. Koelsch
Ratican, C. C. T. Litchell
Pepper, R. L. L. Young
McKelvey, R. O. B. Brierly
Butler, L. H. L. Koelsch
Campbell, C. H. L. L. Koelsch
Kirkpatrick, R. H. L. L. Koelsch
Fletcher, R. H. L. L. Koelsch
Duncan, E. L. L. L. Koelsch
Goals—Ratican, Fleming, McKelvey.
Referee—C. Stott, Brooklyn National Referees' Association. Linesman—C. Ferro and J. Morrison. Time of halves—45m.

BRONX LEAGUE
CLOSES SEASON

Daniel Shea and B. Lichtman of Pastime Athletic Club Double Winners in the Final Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Bronx Athletic League has brought its series of outdoor track and field games to a close at Macomb's Dam Park and it is the general consensus of opinion that the games were a big success.

The final meet was one of the best of the entire series and Daniel Shea, star all-round athlete of the Pastime Athletic Club, was the chief winner. He started out by winning the running broad jump, in which he was allotted a handicap of 20 inches, with a leap of 22 ft. 8 in., giving him first prize over Dave Politzer, the national champion and the scratch jumper. In the running high jump Shea had an allowance of three inches. He jumped 5 ft. 11 in., which was one inch better than the jump credited to E. Benzing of the St. Anselm's A. C., who had a four-inch handicap and finished second.

J. Lembeck of the Mohawk A. C. won the two-mile handicap run in impressive fashion. He was making his first competitive appearance in four years, and the handicappers gave him a mark of 150 yards.

J. Tighe, also of the Mohawk A. C., won the 220-yard dash after some sterling competition.

B. Lichtman of the Pastime A. C. won the 12-pound shot with a punt of 49 ft. 9 in. and also won the 500-yard handicap run, in which he had a start of eight yards. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by A. Levy, St. Anselm's A. C. (5 yards); C. Malone, St. Anselm's A. C. (5 yards); second, J. Tighe, Mohawk A. C. (2 yards); third, Time—10.5s.

200-Yard Dash, Handicap—Won by J. Tighe, Mohawk A. C. (4 yards); H. Darby, St. Anselm's A. C. (15 yards); second, L. Windmiller, Pennant A. C. (scratch); third, Time—25.5s.

600-Yard Run, Handicap—Won by B. Lichtman, Pastime A. C. (8 yards); J. Silverstein, Mohawk A. C. (30 yards); second, J. Carey, Mohawk A. C. (scratch); third, Time—1m. 15s.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap—Won by J. Lembeck, Mohawk A. C. (150 yards); F. Powers, Mohawk A. C. (125 yards); second, F. Titterton, Pastime A. C. (25 yards); third, Time—10m. 30s.

One Mile Walk, Handicap—Won by M. Greenberg, Pastime A. C. (12s.); Kyrion Hearn, Pastime A. C. (scratch); second, Adolph Arnold, Pastime A. C. (1 m. 10s.); third, Time—8m. 11s.

Running High Jump, Handicap—Won by D. Shea, Pastime A. C. (3in.); with 5ft. 11in.; E. Benzing, St. Anselm's A. C. (4in.); 5ft. 10in.; second, A. Washington, Mohawk A. C. (6in.); 5ft. 8in.; third, Time—1m. 15s.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap—Won by D. Shea, Pastime A. C. (20in.); with 22ft. 8in.; D. Politzer, Mohawk A. C. (scratch); 22ft. 5in.; second, P. Courtois, Mohawk A. C. (6in.); 22ft. 3in.; third, Time—1m. 15s.

12-Pound Shot Put, Handicap—Won by B. Lichtman, Pastime A. C. (7ft.); with 49ft. 9in.; J. McLaughlin, Pastime A. C. (8ft.); 48ft. 8in.; second, H. Correll, Pastime A. C. (scratch); 48ft. 5in.; third, Time—1m. 15s.

Throwing the Javelin, Handicap—Won by C. State, Mohawk A. C. (10ft.); with 151ft. 9in.; second, A. Washington, Mohawk A. C. (6in.); 5ft. 8in.; third, Time—1m. 15s.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap—Won by D. Shea, Pastime A. C. (20in.); with 22ft. 8in.; D. Politzer, Mohawk A. C. (scratch); 22ft. 5in.; second, P. Courtois, Mohawk A. C. (6in.); 22ft. 3in.; third, Time—1m. 15s.

Up to the sixth inning, the game was a tie, when the engineers scored a run on two hits. Camp Upton came back in its half, and scored three runs on hits by King Costello, Reilly and Ader. After this the game was never in doubt. The batteries were Ader and Dumion for Camp Upton, and Hansen and Reiff for the engineers.

The feature of the game was the batting of Reilly, who hit three times and accepted one base on balls, in four times at bat.

The only extra base hit was made by Ward in the ninth inning, when he hit for two bases. The hit was wasted, as the next man up flied out to left field, and the next was an easy out at first base.

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ATHLETIC PLANS
AT CAMP UPTON

Colonel Abbott Calls Attention to the Fact That Athletic Work Is a Regular Part of the Military Program at This Camp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

CAMP UPTON, L. I.—At a meeting of battalion athletic officers, called by Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, depot brigade athletic officer, the program of winter sports was discussed.

Colonel Abbott called attention to General Order No. 26, in which it was stated that athletic work was a regular part of the military program, and must be given in a military manner. He proposed as many inter-company and inter-battalion games as possible, and advised that all battalion athletic officers form teams to engage in competition in football, soccer and basketball on a regular schedule. He also advocates as much free play of a competitive nature as possible in correlation with the military program.

Where the limited number of regular men on the training cadre of a battalion made it impractical to have a battalion team, it was proposed that a team be found of two or more battalions.

Capt. Frank Glick offered a proposition that six teams be formed consisting of groups of three or more battalions, each team being equivalent to the old regimental teams. This plan seemed to meet with the approbation of all the officers and a plan of this sort will probably be decided on.

Captain Glick talked on the importance of military athletics, such as now are being used in all the allied armies. He stated that a school for athletic instructors was being formed in which each company would have a chance to be represented.

It was decided to have a depot brigade instead of a Camp Upton football team, the depot brigade being the big permanent organization of this camp.

Lieutenant Mallory, assistant to Colonel Abbott, outlined the plans for the construction of a football field.

The Camp Upton baseball team defeated the engineers here in an extremely fast game by the score of 6 to 4. The engineers played exceptional ball, but their fielding in times of emergency was not as good as the home team's under equal conditions.

Ader, the Upton pitcher, worked with his customary coolness.

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BUTLER TAKES
ANOTHER RACE

Veteran Wins the Second Annual "Old Timers" Event on the Velodrome Cycling Track

NEWARK, N. J.—Tom Butler, professional sprint champion of the United States in 1898, was the winner of the second annual "Old Timers" professional bicycle race at the Velodrome Sunday afternoon, when he defeated a field of seven riders in a one-mile race in 3m. 20s.

The riders who competed in addition to Butler were Walter Babb of Paterson; Edward Aker of Indianapolis; Charles Wells of Oakland, Cal.; Senator W. J. Morgan and J. J. Gillen of Newark; Joe Judge, Spring Valley, N. Y.; Arthur Stone of Denver and Edward Spooner of Detroit.

Butler allowed other riders to set the pace over the most of the distance and entering the back stretch of the last lap Babb was leading with Butler trailing. At this point Butler sprinted and passed the leader, crossing the finish line with a lead of about five lengths. Babb was second, with Aker third and McDuffee fourth.

Charles Piercy won the five-mile professional race in 11m. 32 1-2s., with Grenda second and Corry third. The summary:

One-Mile Novice, Amateur—Won by Paul Nietzold, Century Road Club Association; J. Lembeck, Newark, second, Time—2m. 23 3/4s.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional—Won by Raymond Eaton (60 yards); A. Halstead (35 yards); second, R. E. Spears (scratch); third, William Coburn (70 yards); fourth, T. Smith (75 yards); fifth, Time—52s.

Australian Pursuit Race, Professional—Won by George Chapman; Charles Piercy, second; Frank Corry, third; Percy Lawrence, fourth; William Hanley, fifth; Peter Drobach, sixth, Time—6m. 34 1/2s. Distance—2 miles 5 laps.

Two-thirds Mile Handicap, Amateur—Won by Gus Lang, Bay View Wheelmen; W. Keller, Bay View Wheelmen, second; Anthony Young, Bay View Wheelmen, third; Edward Byron, Bay View Wheelmen, fourth, Time—1m. 13 1/4s.

Miss-and-Out Invitation, Professional—Won by Menus Bedell; Raymond Eaton, second; George Chapman, third; Percy Lawrence, fourth; Lloyd Thomas, fifth, Time—4m. 32 1/2s. Distance—2 miles.

Two-Mile Open, Amateur—Won by G. Lang; E. Byron, second; William Keller, third, Time—4m. 54 1/2s.

Five-Mile Open Professional—Won by Charles Piercy; Alfred Grenda, second; Frank Corry, third; Reginald McNamara, fourth; Fred Hill, fifth; John Bedell, sixth, Time—11m. 32 1/2s.

Old Timers' Race—Won by Tom Butler, Boston; Walter Babb, Paterson, second; E. Aker, Indianapolis, third; Eddie McDuffee, Boston, fourth; Charles Wells, Oakland, Cal., fifth, Time—3m. 20s.

J. T. Pringle, halfback on the University of Kansas football eleven of 1917, has been called for limited service in the United States Army.

Indiana University is certainly making every effort to develop a strong eleven this fall, as it has retained the three men who coached the squad in 1917.

Badham, a freshman at Lehigh University, is playing a strong game in the backfield. He entered Lehigh from Lawrenceville Preparatory School.

Halas, a former University of Illinois football and basketball player, is one of the candidates for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station eleven this fall.

T. C. Thacher, Jr., halfback on the Harvard varsity football eleven of 1916, and also on the varsity hockey team, is now a United States army officer in France.

There is now a big demand for old football suits to be sent to the soldiers in France, and those schools, clubs or individuals that can spare such should forward them at once.

De Pauw University expects to have a fairly strong football eleven this fall. No less than 50 candidates reported for first practice, and there are a number of letter men available.

Captain Boynton of the Williams College football team, has resigned from Williams and entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he plans to study for an officer's commission in the marine corps.

The University of Pennsylvania has another of the "Miller" brothers trying for the Red and Blue varsity team. He is Ray Miller. Another brother, Eddie Miller, is a candidate for the Pennsylvania Military College eleven.

George Philbrook, former star football player at Whitman College, has been appointed coach of the Multnomah Athletic Club eleven at Portland, Ore. Last year he was assistant coach at the Oregon Agricultural College.

Coach Hugo Bezdek is not only very successful in developing college football teams, but he is also successful in getting a large number of men to try for his teams. He has 54 candidates for the Pennsylvania State College varsity and freshman teams this fall.

Frank Bergin, the former Princeton varsity quarterback, is to coach the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station football eleven again this fall. He will be assisted by Lieut. W. T. Cochran, a former Annapolis Academy football star, and now naval athletic officer at that station.

FOOTBALL MAY BE
SEEN AT CORNELL

Plans Are Now Being Worked Out to Give Red and White a Students Army Training Corps Eleven

ITHACA, N. Y.—A change has been made in the plans of Cornell University athletics for the season of 1918-19 and it is now practically certain that the Red and White will be represented by a Students Army Training Corps eleven this fall.

It is now too early to tell just how many games will be played or who the opposing teams will be; but it is thought that there will be at least 40 men who will try for the team and among them will be a few varsity, former freshmen and some new players.

The Cornell S. A. T. C. authorities have announced that time for practice will be provided to some extent. It is understood that men on the football squad will be excused for practice at 4 o'clock two days a week, while two other hours a week will be given over to a study of the theory and technique of the game. During the month of October games will be allowed on Saturday afternoons with such teams as can come here by a very short journey. After Nov. 1, out of town trips will be permitted from Friday night until Sunday night.

Under this arrangement it would be possible for the Cornell S. A. T. C. team to play Pennsylvania and Michigan, which in normal years are the principal opponents of the Ithaca. As the problem of financing such trips will be very difficult, however, it is doubtful if any pretentious schedule will be arranged.

Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Cornell's football coach, will probably be made football coach of the S. A. T. C. Just now he is assistant chief medical examiner of the corps, and as the physical examinations of the young men seeking to enter the corps will take the best part of two weeks, he cannot give any attention to coaching a football team until after that work has been completed.

The only way in which it will be possible for football to get a start which will insure some sort of a team will be for the designation of a man to help in the early practice until Coach Sharpe is free. It is said that Dr. Sharpe and C. V. P. Young, who in normal years is professor of physical culture, are to be appointed athletic directors in the S. A. T. C. If this should prove true, and Coach Sharpe can give all of his time to coaching, it will be possible for the Cornell student cadets to be represented on the gridiron in a few weeks.

If present plans develop satisfactorily the Cornell team will play the teams from the government schools of military aeronautics, photography, and army mechanics, all located here, and besides there would be games with the training corps of Rochester, Union, and possibly Columbia, Pennsylvania State, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

J. D. TRAVERS AND
BOYD WINNERS

Defeat A. L. Walker and A. F. Kammer in Best Ball Golf Match on Fox Hill Links

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For closeness of competition the exhibition Red Cross golf match between J. D. Travers and Thomas Boyd and A. L. Walker Jr. and A. F. Kammer which took place on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, S. I., Sunday, was all that could be asked for as it required an extra hole to bring the former pair home the winners.

Each pair turned in a best ball card of 73 for the regulation 18 holes of play with the winners making the extra hole in 4 to 5 for their opponents.

Boyd, who was substituted for Oswald Kirkby, was the star player of the four as he won most of the holes credited to his side. He played a good reliable game. Travers and Boyd were never down during the match and at one time held a lead of 2 up.

Halving the first and second holes, it was not until the third was completed that Travers and Boyd took a lead, by winning this hole in 3 to 4 for the opposing team. Kammer and Walker evened the match at the fourth hole with a 4 to their opponents' 5. Travers and Boyd again took the lead at the fifth hole by winning in 3 to 4 and after halving the sixth in 4s and the seventh in 3s, they made it 2 up by winning the eighth in 3 to 4. This margin was reduced one stroke when Kammer and Walker won the ninth in 5 to 6.

Turning for home 1 down, Kammer and Walker evened the match at the tenth hole by getting a 3 to a 4. Travers and Boyd again took a one-stroke lead by winning the eleventh hole. The next two were halved in 3s and the match was evened again at the fourteenth which Kammer and Walker made in 4 to 5 for the opponents. After the next four holes had been halved, Travers and Boyd both got a 4 at the extra hole while the best Kammer and Walker could do was a 5. The best ball cards follow:

Travers and Boyd, out—5 4 3 5 4 3 3 6—36
Kammer and Walker, out—5 4 4 4 4 3 4 5—37
Travers and Boyd, in—4 4 3 5 5 4 4 5—37-73
Kammer and Walker, in—5 5 3 5 4 4 4 6—38-73

TOURNEY PROCEEDS
FOR BENEFIT FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—From the golf tournament held by the lady members of the Royal Montreal Golf Club at Dixie, the Canadian Prisoners of War Fund realized a substantial sum. Nearly 100 ladies competed in the medal play for the prizes donated by W. R. Baker, C. V. O., president of the club

SHIPPING FUTURE OF UNITED STATES

Director Rosseter Looks for
Enormous Increase in Move-
ment of Goods by Sea and Re-
duction in Freight Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The ap-
pointment of John H. Rosseter to be
director of operations of the United
States Emergency Fleet Corporation
gives new interest to statements made
by him in an address before the San
Francisco Chamber of Commerce not
long since. Calling attention to the
fact that by 1921 the United States
will have a mercantile fleet of 25,000-
000 tons, an amount of shipping equal
to that under the British flag before
the outbreak of the war, representing
possibly one half and surely more
than one third of the world's ship-
ping, Mr. Rosseter told something of
the problems with which the man-
agers of the new American mercan-
tile marine are confronted. He said
in part:

"I confidently believe that when
peace comes again to this troubled
world we will experience an enormous
increase in the movement of goods
by sea. I also believe that under the
most friendly and considerate con-
ditions of business rivalry between our
allied friends, competitive conditions
will bring about a very great reduc-
tion in freight rates—not only a great
reduction from the present high levels
but in course of a very short time we
will see ocean freight rates as low as
those prevailing during the periods of
depression in shipping prior to the
war. Of course, we must always ex-
pect to encounter a great change in
social conditions among all nations,
such as higher wages and higher
standards of living, which translate
into operating costs per ton per mile.

"In this problem of our new com-
merce the Pacific plays a leading rôle.
It is truly the ocean of destiny. Here
we have not only immediate benefits
but enormous prospective gains. With
the men of the Pacific Coast rests in
the first instance the advantage, may
I say the responsibility, of develop-
ing that great commerce with the
Indies, with China, with Russia, as
well as with Australia and Africa.

"From a nation of domestic prob-
lems we find ourselves suddenly
translated into international affairs.
The plain truth is that notwithstanding
all of our pride of achievement
we have been a nation of provincials.
This must now change. Some one in
your organization must be detached
from the daily routine and grind of
the order book to the responsibility
of studying and developing foreign
trade. This applies to all classes—
the banker and the manufacturer as
well as the merchant."

RACING AND POLITICS IN LOUISIANA STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—With a truce
declared between the anti-racing and
the pro-racing elements until after
the Liberty Loan campaign is over,
Louisiana is watching with interest
the preparations of the American Pro-
tective League and some 250 repre-
sentative business men who are behind
the organization in its fight against
the race-track evil, and those of the
Business Men's Racing Association,
backed by about an equal number of
merchants and business and profes-
sional men, not to mention hotel and
saloon-keepers, who are struggling to
keep the "sport of kings" alive. The
Governor is opposed to saloons and
in favor of racing, but the matter of
the race track seems to have been
taken out of his hands by an appeal
direct to the Fostick Commission and
the War Industries Board to sup-
press racing on the ground of war-
time economy and preservation of pub-
lic morality. This means that the whole
matter has been lifted out of state
and city politics, where the race
track and its followers have thrived
for years in Louisiana, and, even in
the opinion of politicians here, will
be driven out, never to return.

ATLANTA TO ENFORCE WORK OR FIGHT LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—In order to enforce
the State "Work or Fight" law re-
cently enacted, an agreement has been
reached between the chief of police
and many employers of Atlanta and
Fulton County, providing that every
man between the ages of 16 and 55
employed by them be furnished a card
to show he is working the required
number of days per week.

A uniform card has been accepted
and employees will be expected to
carry them at all times to prove to any
officer who questions them that they
are working. These cards will be ac-
cepted as evidence that the man is em-
ployed. If, however, persons are found
without cards they will be held at the
police station until they furnish proof
that they are working. The State law
provides a penalty for officers who do
not enforce the law.

WOMEN TO ENTER GEORGIA UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The board of
trustees of the University of Georgia
and the Georgia School of Technology,
in joint session at the state capital,
recently voted to allow women to en-
ter the agricultural and mechanical
schools of the university and the Pea-
body Institute, beginning with the

1919-20 session. The women will be
allowed to enter on the same basis,
and will be given the same privileges,
as men. The motion to this effect was
introduced by Judge George F. Guber,
one of the trustees, who has advocat-
ed such action for several years.
The resolution, as adopted, reads as
follows:

"Resolved: That the agricultural and
mechanical college, which is taught
on the campus at Athens, and which
operates as a branch college of the
University of Georgia, together with
the Peabody School of Education, shall,
beginning with the session of 1919-20,
be open to all white female stu-
dents of proper age and qualifica-
tions, with equal rights and privileges
as those exercised and enjoyed by the
male students of said institution."

TAKING FORESTS OUT OF POLITICS

Maine State Commissioner Would
Have Appointing Power
Changed and More Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BINGHAM, Me.—State Forest Com-
missioner Colby recommends that the
present method of selecting a forest
commissioner be changed and that
the control of the forests be placed
outside of politics. He believes that
the selection of the commissioner
should be made entirely on merit,
considering only the fitness of the
man for the place.

"It has been suggested to me that
the Governor, the Chief Justice of the
Maine Supreme Court and three land
owners constitute a commission
whose duty it will be to select the
best man available for forest com-
missioner with power to discharge if
incompetent.

"There should be more funds at
the disposal of the forestry depart-
ment, and I would recommend that an
additional half-million be added to
the forestry district tax. It would seem
as if this might be a propitious time
for an increase, as land owners, par-
ticularly those who are also owners
of wood-using industries, have en-
joyed a fair share of the prosperity
that has followed the war-stimulated
demand for all classes of materials.

"The present area of forest lands
in Maine amounts to 15,000,000 acres,
of which about 15 per cent is of the
type called wood lots. A large per-
centage of this is gathered into few
holdings. For instance, there are 18
holdings of over 100,000 acres each
and 10 holdings of over 200,000 acres
each. While the war lasts it is doubt-
ful if transportation facilities will
allow the shipping of coal hundreds
of miles into Maine to serve as
fuel for those who may procure wood
fuel from wood lots only a short dis-
tance away. In the wood-lot zones
every individual should make a de-
termined effort to increase the cut of
firewood.

"During the last 10 years the annual
cut of timber in Maine has averaged
close to 1,000,000,000 feet, but the an-
nual growth has been only one-tenth
of the amount cut. Maine is at pres-
ent the leading State in the Union in
the consumption of pulpwood, using
about 1,025,000 cords per year.

"Federal ownership of the timber-
lands will in a great measure help to
insure a future supply. A beginning
in federal ownership in Maine has
been made on the western boundary of
the State. About 29,000 acres, chiefly
of cut-over land, have been purchased
as a part of the White Mountain Na-
tional Forest. The larger part of this
reserve, about 300,000 acres, lies in
New Hampshire, but it is intended to
acquire additional acreage in Maine.
This tract is entirely under the con-
trol of the United States Forest Ser-
vice and the most approved methods of
forestry will be carried out.

"For the incoming Legislature, I
would recommend that an additional
half million be added to the forestry tax,
that the present method of appoint-
ing the commissioner be changed, that
a yearly appropriation of \$20,000
for general forestry purposes be
made, that towns be required to spend
a small per cent of their yearly appro-
priation on the care of shade trees,
that a permit be required for the
burning of brush or slash near wood-
lands, that a heavy fine be imposed if
the slash law is not obeyed and that
an appropriation be made to begin the
purchase of land for state forests."

RESTAURANT PROFITS LARGE IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Dr. McFall, Cana-
dian Cost of Living Commissioner, has
compiled statistics showing the profits
which are being made by hotels and
restaurants and similar businesses in
Ottawa. Some of the gross profits are
very high, as for instance at one place
the gross profit on bacon served
amounted to 1200 per cent, while the
lowest profit shown in nine cases in-
cluded in the report is 193 per cent.
In one establishment the gross profits
on roast beef ran as high as 737 per
cent.

The restaurant men, while refusing
to discuss Dr. McFall's figures, claim
that these do not give a true present-
ment of the situation, as they are
based on the raw material prices and
make no allowances for overhead
charges. In reply to this Dr. McFall
charged that his figures were in ac-
cordance with statements presented
and sworn to by the proprietors of eat-
ing places on Dec. 1, 1917, and June 1,
1918.

The figures showed a big jump in
profits when, a few weeks ago, the
data on which his report was founded
was obtained by agents of his depart-
ment. It does not appear to be very
clear at the present moment whether
the law provides for any steps being
taken for the prosecution of proprie-
tors of the offending hotels and res-
taurants.

BARGE TRAFFIC ON THE MISSISSIPPI

Renewal of River Transportation
Between the North and South
That Is Expected to Reach
a Large Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The first of
October marked what many southern
merchants, shippers and even railroad
men believe will be an epoch in the
development of transportation, be-
tween North and South, in the United
States, for that date saw the United
States steamer Nokomis well on her
way down the Mississippi bound from
St. Louis to New Orleans, drawing
behind her three barges, two of them
carrying 20,000 tons of grain each,
and the third laden with miscellaneous
cargo, mainly manufactured goods.

This grain cargo alone, is equivalent
to the amount which 60 freight cars,
or three trains, could handle, while
the return cargoes will consist of
sugar, rice, and other southern food-
stuffs and fruits, with considerable
quantity of imported raw materials
from Latin America and the islands
of the Caribbean. Up-the-river gar-
goes are assured, according to Theo-
dore Brent, who is in charge of the
New Orleans end of the government
barge line. Nokomis and the barges
will start back up the river on Oct.
9. More than 250 business men of
New Orleans have promised to use
the barge line to ship all their goods
to northern markets, and this should
mean more cargo than the barges can
carry.

This was the first cargo of grain
shipped out of St. Louis by boat in
15 years, and the start of the barge
line marked the general rehabilitation
of water traffic on the Mississippi and
its tributaries after a suspension of
nearly half a century. It represents
the culmination of approximately 16
years of unremitting campaigning by
the proponents of inland waterway
transportation in the United States.
Whether the government's plan to
use the Mississippi as an outlet to re-
lieve freight congestion on the At-
lantic seaboard meets with success,
depends altogether on the shippers
along the river and at New Orleans.

M. J. Sanders, federal director of
transportation on the Mississippi and
Warrior rivers, was at St. Louis to see
the barges start, and to supervise the
distribution of a part of the \$12,000-
000 which the government has pro-
vided for the revival of traffic on the
two streams. Mr. Sanders later will
visit all the ports to be covered by the
barge line, to urge speed in the con-
struction of terminals, inasmuch as
the government will allow the barges
to handle traffic to and from only such
places as have provided suitable
terminal facilities.

HOUSING PLANS ON FOOT IN PORTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Plans have been
set on foot here for the early con-
struction of 2000 houses to give shelter
to workmen and their families brought
here to engage in war industries. A
housing commission, headed by Mayor
George L. Baker, has been appointed
to carry out the project. Under the
plans as outlined at the initial meet-
ing of the commission, financial aid
for would-be builders who own real
estate but lack the cash to put up
houses will be provided. At present
practically no houses are vacant in
Portland, and employers of labor on
government work, particularly ship-
building, find themselves heavily han-
dicapped in their efforts to import
workmen, because there are no houses
in which the newcomers may live.

BIG ORDERS PLACED FOR FIR LUMBER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Orders for 28-
000,000 feet of fir lumber for use in
car-building plants over the country
have just been placed with manu-
facturers of Oregon and Washington.
The order is for government account,
and was originally sent to mills of the
South for the most part, but was later
withdrawn and sent to the Northwest.
Lumbermen of Oregon and Washing-
ton are particularly gratified at the
receipt of this order, because it will
make possible the disposal of a large
amount of "sidecut" lumber that has
been accumulating in the yards, as the
result of their extraordinary produc-
tion of airplane material and ship
timbers.

ALIEN NEWSPAPERS STOPPED IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Canadian Sec-
retary of State has issued warrants
forbidding the possession in Canada
of two extremely revolutionary alien
newspapers published in Winnipeg,
Manitoba. One of these is printed in
the Ukrainian language and the other
in Russian, and both have been pub-
lishing articles favorable to Bolshev-
ist practices and doctrines, whilst
they have also criticized the action
of the Allies in intervening in Siberia.

AGREEMENT ON DESERTERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—An agreement has
been entered into by the United
States and Canada by which deserters
from the armies of either country are
to be captured and handed over to
the authorities of their respective
countries.

HOTELS AND TRAVEL

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European Plan from \$1.50
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Catering at all times and always to the
comfort of guests.

SOUTHERN

NEW ORLEANS "THE PARIS OF AMERICA" The St. Charles

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tial requirements of a well regu-
lated establishment.
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\$2.00 and Up—Rapid Service Lunch Shop
Beautiful Dining Room
SERVICE—COURTESY—EFFICIENCY
WM. H. SECKER, General Manager

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MR. CYRIL MAUDE IN
"THE SAVING GRACE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Cyril Maude in "The Saving Grace," by C. Haddon Chambers; presented at the Empire Theater, New York, under the direction of the author and under the general management of Charles Frohman; evening of Sept. 30, 1918. The cast:

Blinn Corbett Cyril Maude
Valet William Devereux
Ripley Guildford Edward Douglas
Mrs. Corbett Laura Hope Crews
Susan Blaine Cathleen Nesbitt
Mrs. Guildford Charlotte Granville
Maid Annie Hughes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"A delightful comedy!" observed, at the close of the first New York performance of "The Saving Grace," a renowned actor who was one of the audience. The judgment was succinct, yet comprehensive. For, although put into but three words, it held every imaginable potentiality of praise. All depended on whether the one who spoke it was in that commonplace mood of relaxation, which is likely to overtake us all at the ringing down of the curtain, when we out with the first thought that will bring us back from ideality to actuality, or whether he spoke it from the conviction of his experience. One way of saying "A delightful comedy!" is a complete critique of the great Molière's "Le Misanthrope." Another way of saying it is just to remark that it is time to go home.

It is not so much a question of the adjective. For the loaded end of the phrase is the noun. What everybody would like to know, is whether "The Saving Grace" is a comedy at all.

Judged after the searching standards of Meredith, the piece is no doubt as far from being a comedy as is "The Importance of Being Earnest," for instance, or any other play of which the dialogue, is just a process of alternately heaping the iron and of striking off sparks of repartee, and of which the plot is an obvious triangular love story. At the same time, judged after those standards, it is probably nearer to being a comedy than anything else which, outside the French Theater repertoire, is in sight for the New York stage just now.

There are those who would grant the work a place among comedies, if only it lived up to its title. Let all the characters have the habit of humor, those who sit at the table making absurd and childlike comment which ultimately proves true, and those in lively making shrewd and satirical observations which aim in the right direction but which fall short of the mark—let these contrasts be present, with plenty of touch and go in the wording of the lines, and nothing more will be asked. There are those, too, who would go so far as to grant the work a place among comedies of manners on these recommendations, and who, furthermore, if it observed the unities of time, place and action, would bestow upon it some such designation as essential drama.

"Look," they would say, "at Blinn." (Falling in with the author in preferring the leading character's first name.) "Have you not an original figure there? Note the course of his struggle—a triumphant outcome heralded in every joke he cracks over his creditors and in every new prank he relates about the family portrait in the London pawn shop. Note also the pathos of his 'They can keep me from being a soldier, but they can't keep me from feeling like one!' Without a trace of melodrama, mark you, as there would be, if Blinn and his valet finally came on the scene wearing the uniforms of captain and private."

Portraiture there is, indeed, in the play, and more than one example of it. The author has given scope not only for the blunt-edged, dashing crayon strokes of Mr. Maude in Blinn, but also for the delicate pen lines of Miss Crews in Blinn's wife. Had the work been planned a little more as an equalized run of talk between this pair, the high comedy claim might perhaps be advanced with more assurance than it can be. But there was a plot and a sub-plot to be thought of, and the two chief characters had to get their reactions from the principal lovers, Ripley and Susan, along with Ripley's meddlesome mother, and from the servants, rather than from each other.

In making plot and sub-plot, the author took contrasting subjects, one of them fantastic and not especially pleasant, and the other realistic and rather charming. Corbett and his wife were formerly in the British Army, but left it by elopement. Neglected and impoverished, they are living at the outbreak of the war, on the Corbett estate in England. They are devoted to each other and are keenly interested in the future of Susan, Corbett's niece. The incidents of the play turn partly on Corbett's endeavors to get into the war, in spite of the objections of his former fellow-officers and of the recruiting sergeants, and partly on the romance of Susan and the aviation recruit, Ripley.

The whole thing went laughingly in performance; not, however, after the ironical manner of Wilde; for Mr. Chambers follows in the steps of Wilde as mechanician only, and never as philosopher. Mr. Maude may have made many persons in his first night audience in New York feel as though he were acting his part a little over-conscientiously, if not a little laboriously. But if they did, they were well enough aware that they were together master of his task, and that he had a saving grace of his own over and above that of the text and the dramatic situations.

That saving grace of his, too, was something more than the putting in of comic touches. It was the grace of naturalness; or, if there are those who do not grant that the stage can be natural, then the grace of histrionic

flexibility, let us say. Take him in those few minutes of his return upon the scene at the close of the second act, holding the left side of the stage, while Miss Crews and Miss Nesbitt held the right. Mrs. Corbett is comforting her niece after the niece's quarrel and break with the wealthy neighbor's son. Quickly, indeed, Mr. Maude took the audience out of its desire to weep for poor Susan. He made everybody gay in an instant, but only for an instant. For almost as soon as laughter began to ripple, it was checked, so effective did the artist make Blinn's announcement to his family of his determination to enlist in the army.

Someone may ask whether all that is anything but an everyday trick of the stage. Perhaps that is all it is. But the mood into which the artist surprised the audience the next moment, the perfect illusion which in the very last lines of the scene he caused, of a household quieting down after an evening of guests, and of its breaking up for bedtime, really must have been something besides carrying out rules of acting. It seemed, indeed, very like making a true and universal human picture.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the Vanderbilt Theater this week the bill is A. E. Thomas' play, "The Matinée Hero," with Mr. Dietrichstein in the leading part. The piece is presented under the Cohan and Harris direction.

F. Ziegfeld Jr.'s, 1918 "Follies" is at the Globe Theater for a three weeks' engagement. The names in the cast include Will Rogers, Marilyn Miller, Eddie Cantor, Lillian Lorraine, W. C. Fields and Ann Pennington.

The opening of the spectacular production, "Freedom," by C. Lewis Hind and E. Lyall Swete is to be at the Century Theater on the evening of Oct. 19, in charge of Julie Opp Faversham and Lee Shubert.

"Penrod," by Booth Tarkington, has been moved to the Punch and Judy Theater.

Maeterlinck's "The Betrothal" is announced for its first production on any stage at the Little Theater the last week in October, under the direction of Winthrop Ames.

"Nothing But Lies," the farce by Aaron Hoffman, begins tonight at the Longacre Theater, with William Collier, Olive Wyndham, Rayley Holmes, Grant Stewart and others of a company directed by Anderson and Weber.

"The Big Chance," by Grant Morris and Willard Mack, is to be presented at the Thirty-Ninth Street Theater on the evening of Oct. 9, under A. H. Woods' management, having been tested on a road tour. The company includes Clara Joel, John Mason, Cyril Keightley, Harry Robert, Annie Mack Berline and others.

"Peter's Mother," a romantic comedy by Mrs. de la Pasture, which has been seen in London, is being given trial performances on tour by William Brady with a cast including Lumsden Hare, Selene Johnson, Alexander F. Frank, Philip Tonge, Katharine Stewart, Lillian Brennard, Walter Howe, William K. Harcourt, Kathrine Lorimer, Gypsy O'Brien and Herbert Belmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Coburn, who have leased the Greenwich Village Theater for the season, are to present a series of plays, with a change of bill each month. They open on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 19, with the first American presentation of "The Better Ole," by Capt. Bruce Bairnsfather and Capt. Arthur Eliot, with musical interpolations by Herman Darewski. Other plays scheduled are Theodore Dreiser's new piece, "The Hand of the Potter," Alice Gerstenberg's dramatization of "Alice in Wonderland," Hazelton and Benrimo's "The Yellow Jacket," Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid," and Shakespeare's "Macbeth" and "The Taming of the Shrew."

In "The Cheat" Hector Turnbull wrote an excellent motion picture; but Willard Mack's attempt to adapt it to the stage as "I. O. U." is not successful. In the first place, the fine feathers type of play is hackneyed. With its flash-back and other technical advantages the film can maintain and hold suspense over the old situation of a woman burdened with debts contracted for fine clothes, with a certainty the stage cannot command. People and situations accepted as plausible on the screen, perhaps largely perhaps a too lenient public forces itself to endure feeble plots and preposterous personages by not demanding better things, are impossible on the stage. One of these is the East Indian gentleman with the suave affectation. Ramah Sima is such, and like another Baron Scarpia he insinuates Mrs. Hardy into an infamous bargain by which she may pay her debts. Then and there the play, whatever the film may have resorted to, strides beyond all bounds of decency as well as probability. A branding iron is something upon which a stage success cannot be forged. Which, so far as Mary Nash is concerned, is a pity, for she acts the spendthrift wife well, and deserves full material. José Ruben, too, upon the brander, scores nothing but sheer wasted effort. Frederick Truesdell is admirable, as stage husbands are allowed to go. But the piece as a whole, regardless, as well of its attractive and rich setting, proves, if anything at all, the folly of trying to make the stage beat the screen at its own game.



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Mr. Cyril Maude in new comedy by Chambers

MISS VIOLET HEMING
ON PLAY ILLUSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"It seems to me that I never took part in a play but had guns and pistols in it," said Miss Violet Heming, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the Cohan and Harris Theater at the close of a matinée.

Guns? How strange the word sounded in the stillness of the empty theater! For except the occasional rap of the stage carpenter's hammer, which was no doubt being used to put some piece of important military mechanism into precise order for the evening performance, nothing disturbing was to be heard about the premises. Everything was quiet; the last shot in "Three Faces East" had been fired, the spies had all met their deserts, the heroine had made good her triumph over her enemies, the hero had again vindicated the reputation of the world as a place where adventure is to be found, and the audience had exchanged the imaginary excitement of the playhouse for the actual ones of the Broadway pavement.

"I am so used," she went on to say, "to the cracking of rifles and the explosion of bombs, that I believe I could go to Flanders and could walk right up to the battle front without the least uneasiness as far as the noise was concerned."

This in a light-toned, delicately poised voice which anybody unfamiliar with the actress' work would scarcely think powerful enough to hold its own in a passage of ordinary dialogue, much less cope with the roar of melodramatic cannons.

"I sometimes wonder," Miss Heming went on to say, "how the people in the audience make themselves believe that the remarkable goings on of melodrama are really happening. For all they have to do is to look around, and where are they? In a theater, sitting in rows of chairs. Sometimes, when I am playing, I ask myself whether they can be taking the situations seriously. And yet, when I go to see a play myself and take my place in the audience, I confess that I am as much caught in the illusion as if I had never been upon the stage, and as if I did not know perfectly well how all the tricks were done."

"I do not see how we can explain our susceptibility to theatrical illusion, unless we call it a survival from childhood. For a play, when you come right down to the fact of the matter, is just fun. What have I said? That a play is fun? Oh, I'm wrong. Let me take that back, please. I forgot for a moment the arduous job implied in the preparation of a piece. A whole day's work, you know, on perhaps two speeches. It does not seem possible, but it's so."

"And the reason, I think, is simple enough. For in a play, you do not tell the story. If you did, the people listening would be displeased, because they consider the right of telling the

story to belong to them. What you do is to have a way of your own of telling the story, which is quite a different thing from actually telling it. Getting at a way of your own of telling the story is what costs you your labor and is what makes your play go."

The actress who has significantly succeeded in letting the public tell for itself the story of "Three Faces East," and in finding a way of her own of telling the story besides, made a comment or two on the subject of melodramatic tension.

"That's the most serious thing I heard the attention of an audience is a harder problem in melodrama than in comedy, since melodrama is farther from every-day life. If you are not careful in the high-strung moments, you will get the people laughing at you. Melodrama is always on the verge of the ridiculous, and the task for the melodramatic actor is to keep from slipping over the brink. Only one thing saves him, and that is intense sincerity. The players in melodrama must mean every thought they speak, and they must make the house feel that every incident, no matter how extraordinary, truly takes place."

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Sept. 6).—A new play entitled "The Battle-Snake," by being written for Percy Hutchinson by J. E. Harold Terry and Rafael Sabatini.

Louis N. Parker's pageant at Drury Lane Theater, designed to celebrate Arthur Collin's 21 years of management at that playhouse, will take place on Sept. 27. The pageant contains 10 scenes. The first will show Charles II presenting the patent of the Theater Royal to Killigrew. Then follows a scene from Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Humorous Lieutenant," which was produced at Drury Lane on May 7, 1663. The third scene will be Scene I, Act II of "Macbeth," in which Genevieve Ward will play Lady Macbeth to the Macbeth of Mr. Lyn Harding. In this Mr. Harding and Miss Ward will impersonate Mr. and Mrs. Betterton. The fourth scene will be the old Green Room of Garrick's day. Dr. Johnson, Peg Woffington, Boswell, Joshua Reynolds, Oliver Goldsmith, Mrs. Cibber, and David Garrick are assembled on the first night of Dr. Johnson's "Irene." There will also be the screen scene from "The School for Scandal"; an excerpt from "The Bohemian Girl," which was produced at Drury Lane in 1843; and a scene from "The Best of Luck," which was done in 1916.

Miss Ethel Irving has acquired from C. B. Fernald a comedy entitled "Three for Diana," based upon "Il Terzo Merito" by the Italian dramatist, Sabatino Lopez.

The current number of the Play Pictorial deals with "The Chinese Puzzle" which is now being performed at the New Theater.

COUNT TOLSTOY'S
PLAY "REDEMPTION"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Tolstoy's "Redemption," produced at the Plymouth Theater, New York, under the direction of Arthur Hopkins; evening of Oct. 3, 1918. The principal roles were distributed as follows:

Lisa Maude Hanaford
Fedor John Barrymore
Victor Manari Kippen
Masha Mona Hunterford
Mme. Karenina Zeffie Tilbury
Prince Sergei Russ Whytal
Alexandrov Hubert Druce

The secondary parts:

Anna Beatrice Moreland
Sasha Margaret Fareleigh
Nurse Gladys Fairbanks
Maid Rusa Wencław
Afremoff John Reynolds
Korotkoff Henry Allen
Dancer Thamar Swirskaya
Butcher Jacob Kingsberry
Nastasia Helen Westley
Voznesenski Franklin Adams
Petushkoff E. J. Ballantine
Artemyoff Thomas Mitchell
Magistrate Charles Kennedy
Melnikoff Charles Smith
Lawyer W. J. McClure
Secretary Eugene Lincoln
Petrushkin Maxwell Ryder
Misha He en Gaskill and Lois Bartlett

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If it had been anybody but Byron who first drew the Russians into European literature, how different things might be now! It had been any other wave but that of late Eighteenth Century and early Nineteenth Century romanticism that first bore them into recognition, how much better all might be today! Not but that Byron, in many important respects, was a perfectly safe guide, and not but that romanticism had plenty of good qualities upon which a national school of writing could be founded. But oh, that the egotism of the author of "Childe Harold" and "Don Juan" and the sentimentality of the romantic movement should be perpetuated for 100 years and continue to thrive as a tradition.

For Tolstoy's effort at play-making which in the English version used at the Plymouth Theater goes under the rather inappropriate title of "Redemption," is veritably as Byron as any work of Pushkin's. Its hero, Fedor, is as great an egotist as Pushkin's Eugene and as great a sentimentalist. In his way, as any figure of romanticism from the beginning, not excepting even Goethe's Werther.

Accordingly, if people, out of special war-time curiosity, go to see "Redemption" to get familiar with Russian intellectual characteristics and to study the Russian temperament, they may find what they are looking for, and on the other hand they may find just a literary formula. If, again, they go for no other reason than to see Mr. Barrymore and his associates present a set of sharply outlined, vigorously expressive portraits, they will be pretty sure to have their desire satisfied. But perhaps those who will enjoy this Plymouth enterprise most, besides liking in general to see strong portrayal of character, like to watch a favorite actor and his company make experiments in an unfamiliar technique.

Technique, be it repeated, since "Redemption," though consisting largely of bygone egotism and sentimentalism in content, is extraordinarily individual or modern, should anybody prefer the word, in construction. Surely Tolstoy chose a remarkable scheme of architecture when he determined on presenting his ideas in the shape of 12 equal scenes. Some persons, in seeing the piece acted, must feel that what he did was to make 11 independent plays, so complete is each scene in point of beginning, development and conclusion. Others, less microscopically disposed, may consider that he wrote two double-scene plays and three single-scene plays up to the intermission, and one four-scene play from there to the end. In any case, it will have to be admitted that the thing which holds the scenes together more than anything else is their similarity of conformation—each starting on a gentle upward incline of interest and rising sharply, at last to a climax—and that what unity they have is chiefly one of rhythm.

"But stop!" cries Fedor to the man who attempts to analyze for him the song of the gypsies, "it is music, is it not? And does it not wait me into seraphic regions?"

Very well, granted. This play concerning Fedor the wife-deserter, Fedor the consort with guitar players, Fedor the mediator but not the doer of sacrifice, Fedor the law-up-braider, and Fedor the man of single-pistol honor (merely a simplified Eugene of century-old double-pistol honor)—this play concerning a hero who deserts, consorts, meditates, upbraids and at last fires, is a masterpiece of dramatic rhythm.

Possibly, also, it is a masterpiece of tragedy. That symbolic, bearded character, Alexandrov, breaking into the restaurant and haranguing Fedor about the pistol, almost outdoes, in theatrical effectiveness, the man who knocks at the gate in "Macbeth." But the worth of tragedy is not measured by the success of an episode of comic relief. Well, then, there is Lisa, the deserted wife. Could anything be imagined more pathetic than her declaring at the close of the first act, right in the presence of Victor, her changeless, though hopeless, affection for Fedor? But one has only to think of her perfectly frank renunciation of Fedor at her meeting with Victor's mother a little while previous to that, and motives seem strangely confused.

Finally, there is the succession of personages that bear the name of Fedor. Certain of them may make more or less of a tragic appeal, but not as one man, because they are as many men, less one or two, as the play has scenes, with little in common but their egotism and sentimentality and the leading actor's voice. By far the most striking of them is the one who at the opening of the second act makes

the long recital about his place in people's thoughts as somebody no longer supposed to exist. The Fedor of this scene is an impressive figure, from the moment his talk, low-toned, begins, through the crescendo into details of his pretended disappearance, up to the final shout of scorn and despair at the eavesdropping police officer.

T discuss the play is only to praise Mr. Barrymore, who brings out all its points, good and bad, with the utmost fidelity and fearlessness, going even to the extreme of stilted acting and speaking. There may be those who do not like his handling of the situation but others will approve him for being faithful to the author's style. His most able assistance, without much question, is from Mr. Druce, the symbolical Alexandrov; from Miss Hanaford, the wife, Lisa; and from Mr. Whytal, the Prince Sergei.

ESSAYS IN "REALISM"
IN PLAYS ABOUT WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

War is a great shatterer of stage illusion, as it is of other illusions. As long ago as Shakespeare the impossibility of a cockpit containing the vast fields of France was pointed out to us. But the warning has done nothing to curtail the output of war plays; even Shakespeare did not heed his own misgivings. Modern war fits still less well within the "wooden O." The intense realism of its experiences is not yet translatable into visual drama, particularly by such means as canvas dugouts or bass drums to symbolize big Berthas. When to such sorry symbols of war is added a vulgar, lip-expressed hate, the last trace of reality vanishes.

The cardinal aesthetic mistake in many recent war plays is so-called realism. Marching men, saluting officers, noises off stage, and dim lights cannot seem anything but absurd upon a hollow stage. As well represent Niagara with a garden hose, Shakespeare knew that the greatest truths could be interpreted only by means of poetry. War is such a truth. We have abandoned, on the stage, the truth of poetry for a specious realism attained by the accumulation of a mass of detail. The result is a crude conglomeration appealing neither to the emotions nor the intellect of any sensible person.

All of this is not said to condemn any particular play; rather it is directed against the theory of war drama which these plays happen to illustrate. If we are to have any of the actual details of war's reality in the drama, the only medium capable today of representing them at all is the moving picture. Again, of course, the use of this medium postulates an artist to use it. In the moving picture there is sufficient scope to grasp a little of war's factuality. The stage cannot do this as well as did the old forgotten panorama. To conclude: war upon the boards must be the background, never the foreground, of the picture.

It is true that many authors frankly abandon the effort to be "real," and seek a solution of the problem of the war play in terms of melodrama. There is considerable justification for this method, provided these dramatists do not try to have their cake and eat it, too. Melodrama is a legitimate field of endeavor and its better products yield entertainment and relaxation. On the other hand, when a melodrama attempts to disguise itself in the cloak of truth, yet reveals with every move the tawdriness beneath, then criticism has a right to protest. A few authors, no otherwise, seem to think that their melodramas gain by pretending that they portray the truth.

As a corollary, there are not many moments in the war plays of the day which one can believe to be true, although nearly everything has been chosen to produce an effect of reality. The play is not content to tell a story with war as a background. Here it might be possible for the authors to succeed. They are not satisfied to do this; they must bring their background forward and thrust it into the foreground. Naturally the result is to cause reality to fly out at the window. They run counter to the old paradox: the harder one strives for the illusion of reality by building a structure out of actual details, the more elusive becomes the attainment of the object sought. Upon the stage even a freshly picked primrose is very much of a primrose—and nothing more. How if your audience like it? these dramatists may well ask. How if your audience do not feel that such stage reality is unreal? To these questions there are no answers.

Yet, after all is said and done, the conviction remains that if your audience were given an artist's interpretation of war—a modern "Henry V," let us say—that they would recognize it at its true value. It is no defense to proclaim that the public like the falsely real. The mere fact that they flock to see unreality proves their longing to have war interpreted for them in terms of truth. They may be unaware that the emotional experience falsehood gives them is false; this makes it the more certain that an artist could move them to genuine tears. They have given proof already of what they hope to see but never yet have been shown.

Much that has been said, in the preceding paragraphs, of artificial realism applies also to the lip-expressed hate which appears as an increasingly common element in our war plays. The feelings engendered by the events of this war are something too deep to find correct reflection in the language of the lunch cart. An expulsive that is in bad taste remains in bad taste even when its excuse is that it expresses just hate. It is an example of the theme of this article—that a realistic detail and art are not the same thing.

"THE AWAKENING" IN
NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

The Tamar & Sabloff Company, Inc., presents "The Awakening," by Ruth Sawyer, at the Criterion Theater, New York City, evening of Oct. 2, 1918. The principal players:

Prince Alexis Alexandrovitch Wilton Lackaye
Mikhail Sabloff Theodore Kosloff
Ivan Fedorovich Tchekasky Henry B. Walthall
Rupert Leighton Leonard Willey
Roger Penfield Oscar G. Briggs
Flora Tamar Khuya St. Albans
Princess Maria Alexandrovna, Glida Varese Mrs. Lewiston
Mrs. Lewiston Mary L. Wilson
Sonia Josephine Masstab
Mishka Cornish Beck

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Sawyer tried to do too much. She had a story, but she smothered it with characters and scenes. There was potential drama in the affection between the Russian and the Viennese dancers, marooned in Paris in war time, with a Prussian spy holding power over the Austrian girl. But the attempt to cloak this drama with various irrelevances bewildered it out of existence. If scenes flow from country to country, from actuality to delirious dream, and if characters come on and go off without any "dramatic" amount of preaching about "daring" and "poeticizing about 'star-threads'" and "golden strands" binding "eternity and now in one" will lull your audience into accepting your story, even theatrically, as plausible. The films flash back and forth over a whole career, but that is an advantage peculiar to the screen; imitation of it on the stage usually spells disaster. In writing and staging plays, in painting or borrowing scenery for them, conglomerate methods will devitalize any good intention or real purpose.

Unity, clarity, an approximation of human experiences, are essentials of good plays. Any number of so-called stars, any quantity of generously squandered dollars, any amount of adulation from friends who ought to know better, will not make a playwright out of a person, however well-intentioned, who apparently is not familiar with the sheer fundamentals of the craft.

As for the stars, Mr. Lackaye did what he could with the ponderous German spy and Henry B. Walthall almost made one of the Russian brothers believable, which is high compliment. Miss St. Albans was not at all distinguished. What has been said about playwrighting applies perhaps as well to acting: Theodore Kosloff danced with the only bit of real inspiration in the piece. But he is not prepared to play an English-speaking part in conventional clothes. As an actor, deprived of the dance pantomime and romantic costumes, he is without authority and tediously unintelligible.

AMERICAN NOTES

"Roads of Destiny," a comedy founded by Channing Pollock on a story by O. Henry, is soon to go into rehearsal with John Milner and Miss Florence Reed heading the cast.

Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton will appear at Henry Miller's Theater, New York, on Monday, Oct. 21, in a comedy entitled "Perkins," by Douglas Murray. It was played successfully in London under the title, "The Man From Toronto."

Chauncey Olcott has begun rehearsing a new comedy by George M. Cohan. Guy Bates Post has begun a season's tour in "The Masquerader" after a long summer engagement in Australia.

William Gillette is writing a play which he is to grant free of royalty for use in the soldiers' theaters.

William S. Hart is making the first of a series of comedies. In "Branding Broadway" he will have a part calling for evening dress.

THEATRICAL

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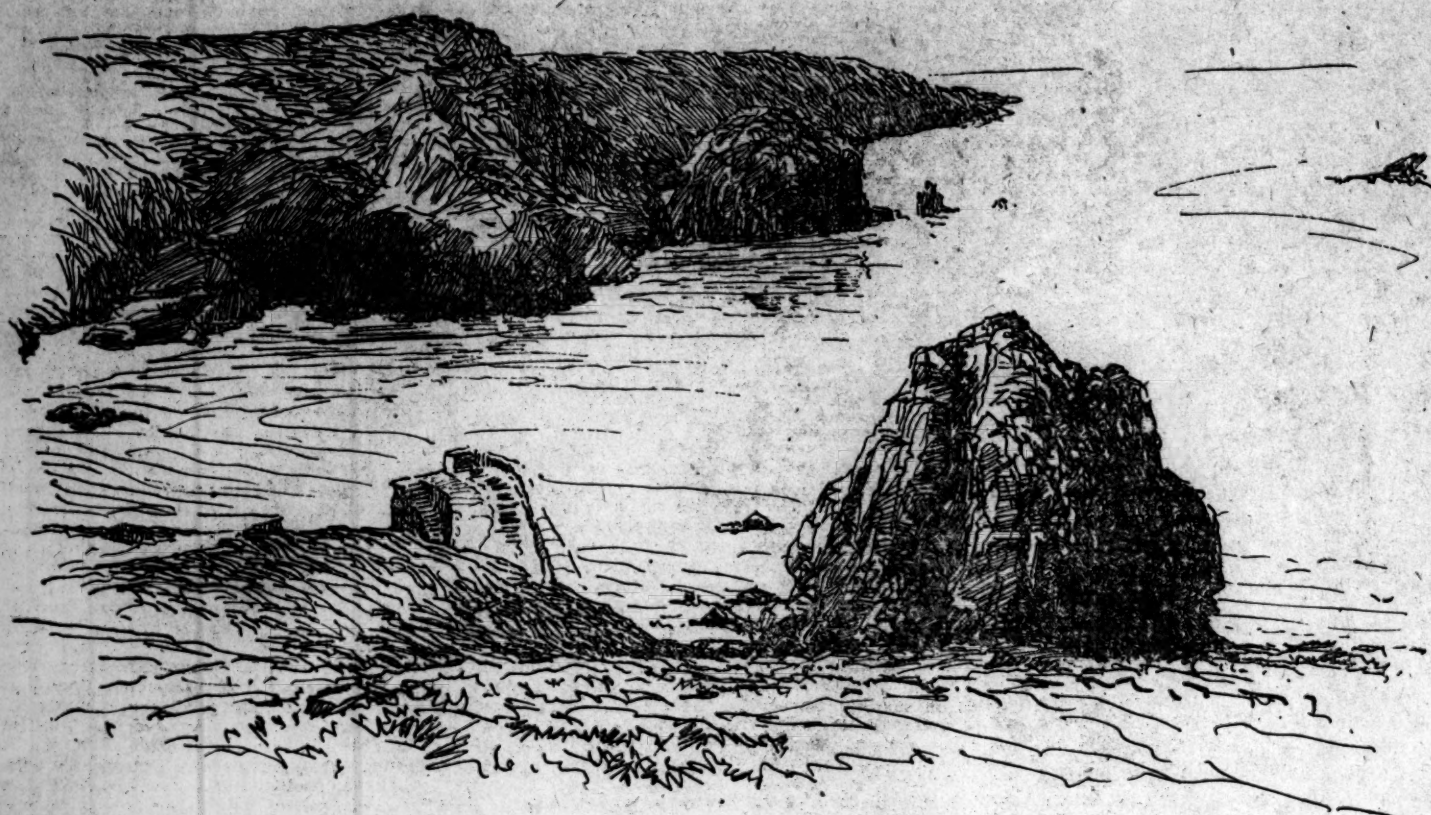
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mullion Cove, Cornwall

An old saying runs—
"By Tre, Pol, and Pen,
You may know the Cornish men,"
and this adage holds good of places also to a large extent. Every little village, bay or cove has its individual name, often beautiful and dignified, which calls to memory brilliant pictures of coast and sea and wonderful coloring. On the line between Plymouth and Helston one passes through the town of Praze, surely a fitting entrance to all the beauty with which one is to become familiar.

The best idea of the Cornish coast is gained by following some of the numerous cliff paths, and to walk in this way from the Lizard to Mullion, a village some eight miles distant if the indentations of the coast line are followed, is to see this coast at its best. Passing the little inlets of Caerhillon and Pentreath, Kynance Cove is reached, with its double bay

and beaches of silver sand guarded by the Lion and Gull Rocks. Just beyond Kynance, the Rill headland stretches out into the sea, and from here the narrow path follows the outline of the cliffs over short turf, starred with tiny flowers, with their eyes wide open to the sun, or again, by heath and low-growing gorse, but always with the wonderful blue of the sea far below to the left hand, washing the feet of great lichen-covered cliffs, in whose crevices gay clumps of sea pinks or soberer stonecrops cluster. Often the drone of a seaplane mingles with all the little noises that fill the summer air, and everywhere the gulls swoop and swirl, the finest aviators of all, banking and curving, with hardly a movement of their broad, white wings, and never a ruffle of close-set plumage.

At length Mullion Cove lies before one—a little bay, guarded by a stone sea wall—and beyond, the wide expanse of blue water, and the pearly line of coast reaching out to Land's End. Mullion village lies some distance inland among trees; at the Cove itself there are a few houses and a hotel looking over the bay. The walk back, toward evening, opens out new beauties of coast and sea, now looked at from a different viewpoint; till at last the gray houses of Lizard village appear silhouetted against the sky line.

The Park at Villers-Cotterets

"We all went to live with my grandfather and grandmother," Alexandre Dumas relates in his "Memoirs," translated from the French by E. M. Waller. "They enlarged their hearth for us, and took in my mother, my sister, and me."

"Now, in the midst of the obscurity in which my earliest years float, like half-forgotten dreams, the recollection of the three principal houses in which all my childhood was spent stands sharply defined. These three houses were those of Mme. Darcourt, M. Deviolaine, and M. Collard."

"M. Deviolaine was Inspector of Forests for the district of Villers-Cotterets, which gave him a leading position in our little town; and quite naturally, too, since there were only twenty-four hundred inhabitants in the town, whereas the forest covered fifty thousand acres."

"In comparison with the small rooms to which we had been confined, M. Deviolaine's house seemed a palace; and I, poor child, greatly appreciated the change, for brought up as I had been at the châteaux of Possès and of Antilly, and running wild in the walks and over the lawns, I seemed to live on air and sunshine. M. Deviolaine's house contained first and foremost a suite of rooms covering a considerable area, stables and coach-houses, yards and a charming garden, partly English, partly French, partly picturesque, partly kitchen garden. The English garden contained waterfalls, pools, and weeping willow trees; the fruit garden was full of pears, peaches, greenhouses, artichokes, and melons, and then it opened upon a fine park, which you could see through the railings, and which you could walk into through a gateway."

"This park, planted by François I, was cut down by Louis-Philippe."

"Grand trees they were! It was natural to expect that a Bourbon would have revered these trees, and permitted the long life of beeches and oaks. . . . Unluckily, there is a material value attached to them, besides the inestimable one of poetry and memories. You glorify beeches, with your polished, silvery trunks, you fine oaks with your dark and rugged bark—you were worth a hundred thousand crowns! The King of France, who thought himself too poor to keep you standing, and had his twelve millions from the civil list besides his private fortune of six millions, must needs sell you! Had you been my sole means of fortune, I would have kept you; for, being a poet, I love the murmur of the wind through your leaves above all the gold earth can give; the shadows that flicker under my tread; the delicious vibrations, the lovely phantoms, which, at eventide, between day and night, in the dubious hour of twilight, glide in and out between your venerable trunks."

"And notwithstanding all this, the King destroyed the forest, the man who believed himself more firmly fixed to the throne than the trees were to the earth. Nothing did he understand of the really great; everything was stripped of the glamour of imagination, and only its material value did he appraise. He said to himself, 'Every man can be bought; just as every tree can be sold. I possess vast forests, I will sell the trees, and I will purchase men.'"

"Sire, you were self-deceived. There are other things in life than algebra and mathematics; there is faith, there is belief; you put no faith in others, and others therefore put no faith in you; you breathed scorn on the past, and now the past scorns you."

"What a long way we have traveled, though, from the home of M. Deviolaine—which to me seemed such a palace!"

"Glorious trees, you are more than a palace—you are like a temple! a temple wherein the Lord reveals Himself to me, as I lie at your feet, and try to study the stars, in utter ignorance of their names, through the moving canopy of your foliage, on the fine nights of summer. How many times, when the laughing, restless spirit of child-

hood begins to yield to the dreams of early manhood; how many times, kissed by the wind-bent grass under me, have I stretched two eager hands toward some star more brilliant than others, and tried to seize a ray of moonlight as it played upon my face! And I have prayed: 'Saviour, who art on earth! Saviour, who art everywhere! O Saviour, take me in Thy mighty arms and make me an instrument to glorify and bless Thy power; a harp to sing to Thee, a lyre to praise Thee, a voice to pray to Thee! Make me grow great, O Lord, so that I may be nearer to Thee! and the greater I am the more humbly will I acknowledge Thy name, Thy splendor, Thy majesty! . . . 'Lord, Thou alone art great, Thou alone art eternal!'"

Fox's Love of Liberty

"It may be said once for all that Fox was the most transcendent of all debaters, the most genial of all associates, the most beloved of all friends," Lord Rosebery says in his volume on "Pitt." "He was, moreover, after Burke, the most lettered politician in a generation that affected literature. His public career had been one of expansion. Beginning life as a High Tory, he rebounded briskly into the ranks of Whiggery and ultimately of Radicalism. This final phase may have been partly due to his long exclusion from office and to his resentment at the unconstitutional vindictiveness of his sovereign, but it was mainly owing to the genial kindness and warm sympathies of his nature. . . . Wherever he saw what he believed to be oppression, he took part with the oppressed—the American, the Irishman, the Negro; he could not side with what he thought wrong against what he thought right, even though they who seemed to him in the right were the enemies of his country."

The cosmopolitan character of his liberalism was "either above or below humanity, either superhuman or not human enough. This exaggeration was probably due to his oratorical temperament. His nature, apt to extremes, was driven with an excessive reaction to the most violent negative of what he disapproved. We see the same excess to a still greater degree in his still greater master Burke. It is this force of extremes that makes orators, and for them it is indispensable. Few supreme parliamentary speeches have perhaps ever been delivered by orators who have been unable to convince themselves, not merely that they are absolutely in the right, but that their opponents are absolutely in the wrong, and the most abandoned of scoundrels to boot for holding a contrary opinion. No less a force no feeble flame than this will sway or incense the mixed temperaments of mankind. The master passion of Fox's mature life was the love of liberty: it is this which made him take a vigorous, occasionally an intemperate, part against every man or measure, in which he could trace the taint or tendency to oppression: it is this which sometimes made him write and speak with unworthy bitterness; but it is this which gave him moral power, which has neutralized the errors of his political career, which makes his faults forgotten and his memory sweet."

"His fatal defect as a statesman was want of judgment; he was vehement, passionate, carried away by the impulse of the day, without a thought of the morrow, still less of the day after. 'The present day,' Metternich used to say, 'has no value for me except as the eve of tomorrow: it is with tomorrow that my spirit wrestles.' This sublime disregard of today can have no place in the politics of a parliamentary country, but the disregard of tomorrow is scarcely less dangerous. Fox could, indeed, lay down principles for all time, but the moment the game was afoot, they ceased to govern his conduct. Had it not been for this, he would have been the most powerful

and popular minister that his country has ever known: as it was, he scarcely held office at all."

"Putting his fashionable vices aside, he reminds one of another colossal figure; another reformer who, though religious rather than political, was not less bold, not less stormy, not less occasionally wrong-headed. To some it may appear a profanation to compare Fox with the German Apostle of light and freedom. But with his passion, his power, his courage, his openness, his flashes of imagination, his sympathetic errors, above all his supreme humanity, Fox was a sort of Luther, with the splendid faults and qualities of a great reformer. Whether he would have been a great administrator, we cannot tell; he had no opportunity and we have no experience; his marvelous abilities were almost always exercised in opposition. In almost all, therefore, we have only a portion of the life of a statesman: we judge of him as the limb of a fossil monster or the torso of a Greek god; and it is difficult, in judging from the part we possess, to place any bounds on our estimate of the possibilities of the whole."

Michael Angelo Buonarroti

Like some cathedral spire
That takes the earliest fire
Of morn, he towered sublime
O'er flames and fumes of mark
Whose lights to his were dark;
Facing the east, he caught a glow beyond his time.

Whether he drew or sung,
Or wrought in stone, or hung
The Pantheon in air;

Whether he gave to Rome
Her Sistine walls or dome,
Or laid the ponderous beams, or lightly wound the stair;

Whether in lonely nights
With Poets' delights
He cheered his solitude;
In sculptured sonnets wrought
His firm and graceful thought,
Like marble altars in some dark and mystic wood—

Still, proudly poised, he stepped
The way his vision swept,
And scorned the narrower view.
He touched with glory all
That pope or cardinal,
With lower aims than his, allotted him to do. . . .

Ennobled by his hand,
Florence and Rome shall stand
Stamped with the signet-ring
He wore, where kings obeyed
The laws the artists made.
Art was his world, and he was Art's anointed king.

—C. P. Cranch.

"Little Women"

Frank Preston Stearns, writing of Louisa M. Alcott, at the time of the publication of "Little Women," says: "First the young people read it; then their fathers and mothers; and then the grandparents read it. Grave merchants and lawyers meeting on their way down town in the morning said to each other, 'Have you read "Little Women"?' and laughed as they said it. The clerks in my office read it, so also did the civil engineer, and the boy in the elevator. It was the rage in 69 as "Pinafore" was in '78. It was republished in London—a rare compliment for a book of its kind. "Remora" of this unusual success had reached the little household in Concord and filled their home with pleasant expectations; but they had no idea of the extent of it. The evening papers announced on the night before Christmas that Miss Alcott's publishers had sent her that day a very large check. There were many glad hearts at this news besides those in the Alcott family; where, I fancy, tears and prayers were not wanting to complete the sacrament. The long struggle was ended, and peace and rest had come at last. Louisa had won a glorious victory, and the laurel wreath was on her brow."

"The style of 'Little Women' is not classic; but as Goldsmith says in his preface to 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' 'It matters not.' It filled a vacant place in American and perhaps also in English literature, and must continue to fill it. Novelists usually take up their characters at the age of twenty-one, or somewhere in the twenties, and there have also been many excellent books written for children; but to describe the transition period between fifteen and twenty there had not as yet been anything adequate—if I partially except Thomas Hughes' sketches of life at Rugby and Oxford. . . . Her simple pictures of domestic country life are drawn with a firm and confident hand. They stand out in strong relief, and take their color from her own warm-hearted womanly nature. Her characters act unconsciously before us as if we looked at them through a window. In American fiction 'Little Women' holds the next place to 'The Scarlet Letter' and 'The Marble Faun.'"

I Saw Below Me

I saw below me
The glassy ocean
Glimmering
With a white sail dipping
Against the azure
Like a sea-bird's wing—
And all looked pleasant
On sea and land.
The white cloud brooding
And the white sail dipping,
And the village sitting
On the yellow sand.

—Robert Buchanan.

The Finger of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

TO SPIRITUAL seers in all ages there has come the divine command which came to the prophet Habakkuk: "Write the vision, and make it plain upon tables, that he may run that readeth it." The vision of spiritual reality is recorded so that all who will may understand it, and make rapid progress God-ward, away from bondage to sin and disease, and all the various beliefs of the flesh, toward the freedom, health, and harmony gained from spiritual understanding.

Many centuries before Habakkuk uttered his prophecies this command had come to Moses. This renowned leader learned to utilize the divine guidance and the divine power because he was willing to forsake self and be governed by God, divine Principle. It was this divine guidance and this divine power which enabled Moses to lead the children of Israel out of Egypt. After God had thus delivered them "with a mighty hand, and with an outstretched arm," it was necessary that they should learn definitely of the power which had given them their freedom, and be able to utilize this power in overcoming the enslaving errors inherent in the carnal mind. For this purpose Moses was led to "write the Ten Commandments. In telling how God gave him this divine message, the great Law-giver himself has written: "And he gave unto Moses, when he had made an end of communing with him upon mount Sinai, two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the finger of God."

The belief that God is a man-like Being, and that He wrote on tables of stone with a finger like that of a mortal, is no longer entertained by thinking people. Moses was inspired with the clear consciousness of God's presence and aliveness and omnipotence, and he was therefore able to bring to human understanding by the written and spoken word a knowledge of divine law as specifically related to human thought, speech, and action. While tending the flocks in Midian, Moses was quietly communing with God, and God was writing upon the tablet of his thought the truths of spiritual being which he was later able to impart. Moses proved not only God's guiding power, but also God's healing power, as for instance when he healed his sister Miriam of leprosy. This metaphorical expression, "the finger of God," then, simply indicates the utilization of the power and presence of God, infinite good.

The children of Israel would not have wandered for forty long years in the wilderness if they had faithfully obeyed the Commandments given by Moses. Centuries later Christ Jesus, who came, as he said, not to destroy the law but to fulfill it, obeyed the Commandments in the ideal way, and his sojourn in the wilderness lasted only forty days and forty nights. In this experience, as told in the fourth chapter of Matthew, we note that Jesus, in overcoming temptation, made practical use of the First Commandment, "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve." This proves that the proper use of the Ten Commandments enables one to triumph over evil. The divine power which enabled Moses to lead his people out of bondage, write the law, and heal the sick, was demonstrated in its fullness by Christ Jesus. The Master proved the powerlessness, yea, the nothingness of evil, by realizing the aliveness and omnipotence of good. He cast out devils, as he himself said, "with the finger of God."

In the Nineteenth Century another spiritual seer learned this lesson, which runs throughout the entire Scriptures. Mary Baker Eddy, through the discipline of her own trying experiences, and by the light thrown upon the problems of life by her diligent study of the Scriptures and communion with God, learned how to utilize this divine power with scientific certainty. She saw the falsity of mortal existence, and learned that the real man is not material but spiritual. She learned that God, infinite good, is All-in-all; that good is the only power; and that all phases of evil, sin, and disease can be destroyed by realizing the omnipotence and omnipresence of good. Her fidelity to this truth and her application of this rule to human problems proved her practical understanding of the First Commandment. It was this understanding, even though faint at first, of God's aliveness, which healed her, and which enabled her to heal others and to teach this mode of healing. It enabled her to write the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the reading of which is daily healing the sick and sinful. Mrs. Eddy has written in her illustrated poem, "Christ and Christmas":

"As in blest Palestine's hour,
So in our age,
'Tis the same hand unfolds His power,
And writes the page."

In making use of the divine power in healing, one simply demonstrates the true facts of being, which never vary, but which exist for every one to understand and utilize. We begin to have a foretaste of heaven when we gain a practical knowledge of the availability of good. Just as the musician practices constantly in order to acquire and maintain skill in playing, so in order to promote and preserve harmony in daily living we need to practice, watching positively to realize the presence of good where evil seems to be. Healing becomes spontaneous as we gain the vision of

the spiritual reality of good. The permanent ability to retain this heavenly vision is the "promised land" to which we, as pilgrims, may progress day by day. In proportion as we obey the divine commands throughout our human pilgrimage the joy of Christlikeness will remain with us, and our joy will be full. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 521): "The harmony and immortality of man are intact. We should look away from the opposite supposition that man is created materially, and turn our gaze to the spiritual record of creation, to that which should be engraved on the understanding and heart 'with the point of a diamond' and the pen of an angel."

Forest Music

What is sweeter than a murmur of leaves, unless it be the musical gurgle of water that runs secretly and cuts under the roots of the trees, and makes little bubbling pools that laugh to see the drops stumble over the root and plump down into its bosom? . . . But what if one sits between both kinds of music, leaves above and water below? What if birds are among the leaves, sending out random calls, far-piercing and sweet, . . . and if you have been there half an hour without moving, and if you will still keep motionless, you may see what they who only walk through forests never see.

To many people a grove is a grove, and all groves alike. But no two groves are alike. There is as marked a difference between different forests as between different communities. A grove of pines without underbrush, carpeted with the fine-fingered russet leaves of the pine, and odorous of resinous gums, has scarcely a trace of likeness to a maple woods, either in the insects, the birds, the shrubs, the light and shade, or the sound of its leaves. . . . At any rate, the first pines must have grown on the sea-shore, and learned their first accents from the surf and the waves; and their posterity have borne it inland to the mountains.

I like best a forest of mingled trees, ash, maple, oak, beech, hickory, and evergreens, with birches growing along the edges of the brook that carries itself through the roots and stones toward the willows that grow in yonder meadow. It should be deep and somber in some directions, running off into shadowy recesses and coverts beyond all footsteps. In such a wood there is endless variety. It will breathe as many voices to your fancy as might be brought from any organ beneath the pressure of Handel's hands. Handel and Beethoven always remind me of forests.—Henry Ward Beecher.

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Aim High

If you hit the mark you must aim a little above it; every arrow that flies feels the attraction of earth.—Longfellow.

EDITORIALS

A Mad World

FEAR is the most prolific source of all evil. Of course if fear were understood in its full metaphysical significance, it would be understood to be the provoking cause of all evil of every sort. But even from the ordinary point of view of the world, fear, when it communicates itself to numbers, is capable of causing greater disaster than any other phase of the human consciousness. The pagan philosophers realized that there was such a thing as the fear of fear, in other words, as they stated it, the fear of death was worse than death itself. Centuries later Shakespeare appropriated the idea, and put precisely the same sentiment into the mouth of Isabella, in "Measure for Measure," and indeed, anyone who knows anything at all of history knows how disease was spread upon the wings of fear in the case of that awful visitation of the Fourteenth Century known as the Black Death, and again when a pestilence of a similar nature swept London, in the Seventeenth Century.

Some day the world will come to see that what it calls contagion is a mental contagion, and that what it calls infection is the infection of one mind from another. Orthodox medical practice today largely recognizes this, but it draws back from the logical consequences of its own admission, and endeavors to shelter itself in a halfway-house, which is built partially out of mind and partially out of matter. Any person who has watched the ravages of such a disease as cholera in the East must know exactly what this means. The European *sahib*, going about doing his duty, and quite fearless of consequences, moves through the cholera camps with perfect immunity from the disease. But the native, stricken by this disease, lies down almost where he is overcome by it, whether in his house or by the roadside, convinced, in the suddenness of the shock and the confusion of his fear, that the moment has come from which it is useless for him to attempt to escape.

In such conditions it is surely obvious that the sanest treatment is to do everything possible to destroy fear. Fear in a Christian community should be self-condemned. Some nineteen centuries of reading the Johannine epistles should surely have effected this if Christendom is understanding what it reads. It is little to the point to say that fear is uncontrollable, for any person who has ever had anything to do with causes which produce fear knows that this is not the case. Probably every man who has made the sea his profession has been through periods of fear which he has had to overcome in order to gain that serenity in danger, without which he would be a liability instead of an asset on board his ship. Practically every man who has ever been into action on land can tell you something of the sickening sensations of the first experience of battle. But as time goes on the veteran rises superior to the fears of the recruit, and daily takes his life in his hands, with a calmness which shows that he has learned something at any rate of the dominion over fear. It is surely obvious then that in an hour of great fear, when the prevailing tone of the human mind, in the midst of the conflict of Armageddon, finds expression in an epidemic, that a Christian country should rather resort to its churches to relieve itself of its fears, than close their doors so as to sound the top note of human agony in a belief that God's hand is so shortened that it cannot save.

Let any person who has been brought in contact with the conditions of today ask himself frankly whether it is not fear which is playing such fearful havoc in the world. Everywhere men and women are afraid. Afraid in the areas of war of a storm blast that may at any moment strike over them; afraid within the orbit of the air squadrons of the sound of the terrible engines whirling in the darkness overhead, and of hearing the bombs explode all round; boys sleeping fearfully in the trenches, waiting for the summons in the gray morning to go over the top, and men and women sleeping in towns and villages, miles and thousands of miles away, fearful of what in that very moment may be happening to those whom they love; men and women at sea, waiting as it were for the explosion of torpedoes; or even men and women in immediate physical safety, wondering what effect the war is going to have on their incomes and their lives. A great fear has stricken the world, and it is little wonder if out of this fear there have emerged pestilences and diseases which have mounted on the winds of fear, and scattered their seeds in every direction.

In such circumstances what would it be expected that a Christian community should do? Would it not, remembering the words of the Bible that "perfect love casteth out fear," be to ask itself if there were not something amiss with its understanding of love which makes love powerless to overcome fear? And should it not naturally fling wider open the doors of its churches, confident that in doing right, by worshipping God, no ill could touch it? Have Christian countries so completely come to distrust the doctrines they profess that the 91st Psalm is no longer a protection against fear and against disease, against pestilence and against war? "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. . . . There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." Yet, at the very moment when the churches should be filling the minds of the people with peace, and reassuring them of the impotency of evil, it is proposed that these churches shall be shut, and that the admission shall be made that it is dangerous for men and women to congregate to worship God, for fear the Lord's arm is so shortened that He cannot contend with microbes. On the other hand if people believe that God sends pestilence into the world, for the good of the world, what right have they to protect themselves against this pestilence, and to attempt by the drinking of drugs, by methods of segregation, or by any means at all, to prevent the anger of the Lord from taking effect. The very fact that all men and women endeavor to protect themselves against disease, at all times, is the proof, to any sane person, that in its heart the world does not believe that discord proceeds from Principle, that death comes out of Life, or that reprisals are the work of Love.

"The way," writes Mrs. Eddy, in a famous sentence on page 201 of Science and Health, "to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love." Now not even the natural scientist will deny that the way to overcome any condition at all, is to learn

the truth about it. Until the truth has been learned a man fights with his hands tied behind him, or at the best like the boxer in the Greek games, who, Paul declared, beat the air. The Christian religion is perfectly clear on this point. Jesus of Nazareth himself declared, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." If the truth will not free men from microbes, it will not free them from anything at all. Now it is perfectly certain that if the truth about Christianity exists anywhere, it exists in the Bible, and that one way to learn this truth is through the churches consecrated for the purpose of promulgating it, and not by closing their doors in token of their impotency. The church which closes its doors practically proclaims its impotency, and the admission is a terrible one when it is made in the hour of a nation's need. If the arm of the Lord is so shortened that He cannot save, what is the good of the siren whistles to call people to prayer every day at midday? Is it to be supposed that the prayers for the success of Truth in the war will be more successful than the prayers in the churches for freedom from influenza? Let the sirens shriek on week days, but the churches be closed on Sundays. Surely it was a wise man who once said, "A mad world, my masters!"

Blackmail

ONE of the most remarkable features of the press campaign against the Allies which the Germans have carried on ever since the outbreak of the war, as a regular arm of their service, is the uniform failure of their periodic revelations of "allied perfidy" through the publication of so-called secret papers. The publication, in the early days of the war, of the precious secret document, taken from the Belgian archives in Brussels, which, it was claimed, proved beyond dispute that France and Great Britain had, years before the war, in shameful collusion with Belgium, planned for the invasion of Germany through Belgian territory, in the event of hostilities, failed of its purpose, and so have all the others down to the "terrible revelations" made by the Bolsheviks last year and in the early part of the present year. These "wrecking disclosures" have one and all ended in smoke, or have recoiled with really serious effect upon those who published them, or caused them to be published.

From none of these disclosures, perhaps, did the Germans hope so much as from the publication in the *Pravda*, Nikolai Lenin's paper, early in this year, of the treaty between Russia, on the one hand, and Great Britain and France, on the other, in regard to the partition of the Turkish Empire in the event of an allied victory. Ostensibly its publication was designed to show, for the benefit of the Russian peasant, the shameless imperialism of the Entente Allies and of the old régime in Russia. Really it was intended, as far as the Germans were concerned, to prove that the war as waged by Great Britain and France was, after all, a war simply and solely for territorial aggrandizement.

Its publication attracted little attention at the time, however, and now that it has been republished in *L'Asie Française* of Paris, it is recognized with curious distinctness that its only effect is to prove that Russia, in support of whom both France and England joined in the war, was guilty of conduct which, in the circumstances, amounted to something perilously like blackmail. It shows that Russia seized a moment of terrible strain and stress, when Great Britain and France imperatively needed all the help they could get, to demand, in return for her continued support, the most preposterous terms. "Let us say frankly," Auguste Gauvain declares, in commenting on the matter in *Le Journal des Débats* of Paris, "that in 1915-16 Russian diplomacy exercised upon us pressure which can only be described as blackmail." The word is not a bit too strong, and when the inner history of the war comes to be written, if it ever is written, it will show, together with many others, one remarkable picture: a picture of British and French statesmen, with a clear recognition dawning upon them of the terrible world tragedy with which they were faced, forced to haggle for terms with men utterly blind to real conditions, men who, at a time when civilization was struggling for existence, could see no further than "to insist on the right to realize what was described as Peter the Great's testament and the accomplishment of an historic mission on the shores of the Bosphorus." All the high comedy which is so evidently present in such a situation has long since been swallowed up in the grim tragedy of subsequent Russian history.

The Suffrage Fight Goes On

NO ARGUMENT advanced in favor of speedy submission of the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the United States Constitution has been worthy of greater attention by the opponents of the measure than that which held to the certainty of its final success. The campaign for woman's political equality with man in the United States began exactly seventy years ago, when Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton called conventions of women to organize for the struggle in Seneca Falls and Rochester, N. Y. Speedily following these gatherings, others of a like character were held in Ohio, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. "All of these, in forcible declarations, demanded equality of political rights, of educational rights, and of equal compensation with men in the trades and professions. In 1850 the first national equal suffrage committee was formed, with Paulina Wright Davis as president, Lucy Stone secretary and Wendell Phillips treasurer. Sixteen years later the national association was organized. For fifty-two years, then, the organized suffragists of the nation have been appealing to Washington for relief from unnatural and inequitable discrimination before the law of the land, constitutional and statutory.

Whether the first, the second, or the third date in this summary shall be taken as the starting point, the important fact is that the movement has made progress with every stage of its existence. It has not once lost ground. Every gain made has been held. Three years after the national organization was formed, the Territory of Wyoming, looking forward to statehood, made unlimited and unrestricted political freedom for woman one of the basic conditions upon which it would accept that privilege. Wyoming's demand was acceded to in 1890, and for twenty-eight years that State has been governed jointly, and governed well, by men and women.

State after state has since followed in the same path,

until a year ago the movement jumped the barrier of the Mississippi and won New York. At the present moment, several states, in the Middle West and in the East, are almost at the point of putting equal suffrage into their constitutions. The failure of the national Senate to act favorably upon this vital question will give a new impetus to the suffrage movement in each of these states.

The most deplorable phase of the Senate's refusal to concur with the House, in relegating the whole question of suffrage to the legislatures of the several states, is that it uselessly postpones action which, in the very nature of things, must be taken eventually. With every new state added to the number committed to suffrage, the number of representatives and senators pledged to submission must grow. It makes no manner of difference whether the Democratic Party or the Republican Party shall be accused of contributing least toward the success of the measure in the Senate, or most toward its defeat; responsibility finally will be made personal rather than partisan.

There is nothing in the doctrines or the platforms of the great parties that could have prevented a senator belonging to either from voting, the other day, according to his individual inclination and judgment. It is presumable that each senator voted as he pleased. Indeed, this is made very clear in the case of the Democrats who voted in the negative, despite the President's request that they put personal opinions and prejudices aside and stand for submission on patriotic grounds.

There is reason for believing that the equal suffrage question will enter largely into the coming political campaign. This should not be so, and it would not have been so had the necessary two-thirds of the Senate voted for submission. The question will be forced upon the thought of the nation, and perhaps will be made a leading issue, when the people might easily find plenty of other things of importance to think and talk about, and settle. For this state of affairs those who voted to delay a settlement of the suffrage question in a way which by this time they must know is unavoidable will have to take the responsibility. It is not fair to lay the blame upon either of the great parties.

The Theater Pit

TO THOSE who know the pit, and love the pit, it does not wholly pertain to the interior of the theater. On the contrary, there is the pit which extends all the way from the pit door to the tail end of the cue which has been nicely aligned, in twos and twos, or fours and fours, by Robert the policeman, waiting for the time when the pit doors shall be thrown open. Then it is, an hour it may be before the performance is to begin, that the "pit" moves slowly forward and takes its place on the unreserved seats behind the stalls with such dignity as the non-possession of anything in the shape of a numbered ticket will allow. But it is not to be thought for one moment that the long wait in the "pit" without has passed at all dully, either for the participants or the lookers-on. The term "long wait" should be qualified. Let there but be a favorite on the bills, let the occasion, above all, be a first night, and there will be those at the head of the cue who have made sure of a seat on the very front row of the pit by cautiously taking up their position hours before, and making themselves thoroughly at home there. The charm of the habitué of the pit is that he is anything but formal. Armed with camp-stool, book, and newspaper, it is nothing to him if the whole forenoon and afternoon have been patiently spent on that one spot, relieved at intervals only by some human substitute. Little by little the cue grows, until it is a crowd, good-natured and orderly, of the country cousin, and the ordinary city resident, the girl from Suburbia, the clerk, and the shop-girl, a crowd on whose flanks hang the itinerant vendors and the strolling musicians and singers.

But of course those who claim really to know and to understand the pit would not, for a moment, admit that the London institution, except as it is used to be in the good old Haymarket days, is the true pit at all, either in character or its external form. According to them, the pit, as "the soul of the theater," can be understood only in the light of its Elizabethan origins. The London pit, content to be crowded to the back of the house and overshadowed by the superimposed dress circle, is stamped all over with that self-conscious decorum and positive middle class respectability against which George Bernard Shaw has hurled his shafts of caustic wit. But in the provincial Theatre Royal of the High Street or the King Street, the pit is still to be seen flourishing in something of its pristine freedom. Instead of being content to be relegated to the rear of the house, it boldly claims the whole of the floor space. Instead of forming a background to "quality," "quality" must retire in its favor to the dress circle. With but a slight effort of the imagination, one is there in the courtyard of the Elizabethan inn, encircled by the galleries out of which have perhaps developed the circles and balconies of the modern auditorium. The pit truly dominates the house, and for anyone who is in sympathetic touch with the provincial pit, and appreciates its rough good humor, the entertainment which it affords is often as good as that of the play itself. The London pit may express its approval by applause, the provincial equivalent shouts it; the London pit may give vent to its disapproval by frigid silence or an occasional Boo! or a hiss; the provincial pit does not hesitate to hoot, to whistle, to bang the floor, or to greet with derisive laughter the actor who has fallen into disfavor. Taken for all in all, the occupant of the provincial pit manages to find in the theater an excuse for a rollicking good time, in which a familiar or cheery call to a friend suddenly recognized in the "gods," often plays no inconspicuous part.

And then there is that peculiar quality, characteristic, or tradition which has a limpet-like way of clinging to the institution, and which might be summarized in the phrase "the opinion of the pit." It cannot be said that it is altogether a welcome quality. There are as many managers who have tried to escape the proverbial "opinion" as of those who have entertained a wholesome respect for it. The pit, in this way, has perhaps developed into a mild tyranny and has invited its reform or abolition. But the pit has been obdurate. It has refused to be shelved, to be brought up to date, or to yield a tittle of its rights. Like Miss Georgiana Podsnap, it has shown itself, upon occasions of attempted reform, to be the rasped young person who desires everything within its universe to be filed down and fitted to it. And there are those who go invariably by the verdict of the pit, who declare they have never known the pit to be mistaken on any point upon which it had passed its opinion concerning the play.

So the pit continues to flourish as a peculiarly British institution always more or less justifying itself, always ready to sacrifice its convenience, its time, and even its self-respect, for the sake of being just itself.

How long it will remain exactly its present self it is hard to say. The pit, it must be confessed, would never be quite the same if it were transformed into the "parterre" or the "parquet," or put into the hands of the book-keeping office. Perhaps the pit is best as it is, a thoroughly democratic institution for these days when democracy is being put to the test. Pit prices and pit seats are the visible result of the mutual recognition of the importance of the "average man." The pit patron knows these things, and insists upon his right to live up to them in his own particular way.

Notes and Comments

IT is evident that Admiral von Koester, formerly commander-in-chief of the German fleet, does not take a reliable daily newspaper, or listen to any intelligent person who does. "After the war," he is reported to have said the other day, "our ships in large numbers must traverse the ocean, and we must have colonies with strong points of support. We want free trade on the seas, and we will only get that under the protection of the German fleet." Apparently he does not realize, even yet, that the German fleet can never come out of its hiding place except on terms to be made by the British fleet.

THERE is nothing like getting the other person's point of view. Mechanics and helpers who work on aeroplanes will appreciate their responsibilities as never before, now that they must take a weekly flight. Doubtless passengers would hold a different attitude toward motormen, should they ever try to drive a trolley car through crowded city streets. The chauffeur—but, no, with his hand on the wheel the chauffeur frequently seems to forget that he ever had to dodge mud and motor cars.

FERDINAND, the abdicated King of Bulgaria, is reported to have announced his intention of taking to the study of botany. It would not, perhaps, be going too far to assume, in view of all the circumstances, that in the pursuit of his favorite pastime the royal student will avoid all research among war plants.

SINCE Washingtonians protest against the removal of bureaux from the capital as a remedy for rent profiteering, perhaps they might consent to the removal of rent profiteers from the capital as a protection to employees of the bureaux. The solution of the problem evidently lies in the separation of the capital from the rent profiteers, or the separation of the rent profiteers from the capital. Either will do.

COUNT HERR VON HERTLING ought to feel highly satisfied with the way things are going. He was picked by the Kaiser as a victory official, just as Admiral von Hintze was. Victory has come. That it has come to the opposite side is, of course, a trifle.

ACCORDING to an informative little volume, "Specified Sources of Municipal Revenue, Including Special Assessments, Business Taxes Other Than on the Liquor Traffic, General License Taxes, and Taxes on Dogs, in Cities Having a Population of Over 30,000," issued by the Census Department, Little Rock, Ark., imposes a tax of \$10 a day on any man who calls attention to his business by beating a drum or enlivening the municipal air with other music. Perhaps, after all, taxation at \$10 a day is as good a way as any to settle the problem of unnecessary noise.

SURELY a parallel to the singing of the German Hymn of Hate by the British Tommies in the trenches is furnished by the use of a captured German poster in helping to float the fourth Liberty Loan in the United States. The poster sought to belittle the part which the Republic was taking in the war, but the Germans would be surprised could they know that many thousands of these posters have been distributed throughout the United States. Lissauer's Hymn sought to lay a curse upon a foe, but the foe in question cheerfully listened to it, as the strains of the inhuman song floated across No Man's Land, and finally sang it in its English version with the greatest of gusto. Could a better instance of the saving grace of humor be imagined?

IT is interesting to speculate whether the eventual downfall of Prussianism will tend to curb that most undemocratic practice, so highly organized in the Fatherland, the offering of Trinkgeld. The five-pfennig tip for the "ober," the one-pfennig gratuity for the car-conductor for his services in collecting the fare, with all the ramifications of the system in social activities, are but symbols of the accepted superiority of the giver and the accepted inferiority of the receiver; they are responsible for a miserable pretense of friendship and courtesy based on the hope of reward; they fan the humiliating desire for largesse. Surely the ideal democracy will not countenance this relic of feudalism; its citizens will demand of their neighbors respect, rather than Trinkgeld.

UNTIL it is known what, if any, of the Berlin statues were pulled down, as reports have stated, by a pacifist crowd in celebration of the Bulgarian armistice, one may withhold one's sympathy for the outraged Mal-Kastens and other art fraternities. Obviously, if the vandals devoted their energies to the grotesque representation of Her Majesty the Kaiserin, in hat, coat, and gloves of the style of the nineties, which harbors the little birds of the Rose Garden, or even if they capized a few members of the solemn array of Prussian conquerors, which has earned for the Sieges-Allee the appropriate nickname of Puppen-Allee, they may be held to have consulted the best interests of Prussian art.

HERR VON BERG, chief of the Kaiser's Civil Cabinet, is the first to fall a victim to the determination of the All Highest to mingle freely hereafter with his people. Herr von Berg, it seems, has been dismissed because, in the first place, he tried to prevent a deputation from reaching the Emperor, and, in the second place, because "he has observed a strict and exclusive attitude." It is easy to see how observance of a strict and exclusive attitude by a Prussian flunky would be very annoying to a Hohenzollern, especially when it is not impossible that the lower order in Berlin may soon get on a high horse.

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